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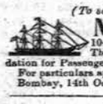

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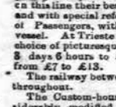

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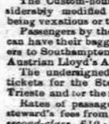

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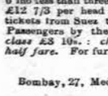

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THIS Invention will produce a LETTER and its COPY at ONE OPERATION; or, if required, a LETTER DUPLICATE, and a COPY, all in Durable Ink, and with a Pen that requires no repairs; it is Simple in its Operation, is Cheap and Portable in its Construction, and is capable of effecting an immense saving of time and expense. To Merchants, Bankers, and Solicitors, and Indeed to all persons who have occasion to write much, and who desire to retain Copies of their Letters, or to send Duplicates, this Invention will prove invaluable.

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BLOTTING PAPERS, white, pink and buff, 38, 39 and 40 lbs. per quire ..... Rs. 2 and 2 8
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EBONY INKSTANDS, with drawers, bronze handles, and double cut glasses, with bronze neck and hinges 35 0
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STAUNTON'S CHESSMEN of sizes.
CHESS BOARDS folding leather of sizes, adapted to the men.
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MOGUL AND CLUB CARDS, best quality and various patterns.

The stock of the following is constantly being replenished:
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PENCIL CASES AND PENHOLDERS in Gold, Silver and Ivory.

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QUARTOS Nos.	2, 3, 4, 2 H.	
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F. CAPS ,,	12, 13 and 13 enlarged.	

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	Rs.	As.
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Gulf of Bengal (Bassein, Rangoon, Martaban)	2	0
Gulf of Bengal (Chittagong, Khyuk Phyu, Ramree)	2	0
Indian Ocean (3 sheets)	6	0
Straits of Malacca (2 sheets)	4	8
China Sea (4 sheets)	8	0
Several Bays near Cape, Aden	2	0
Karrachee Harbour, (2 sheets)	6	0
Point de Galle	2	0
Coromandel Coast, (3 sheets)	9	8
Arracan Coast and Akyab	3	0

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BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Thursday, 10th December 1863.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 2d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 2d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 2 15/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	100
Madras	30 days' sight	100
China	60 Do. do.	212 per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	130 prem.
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ do.	230 prem.
Bank of India	25	.....	2 per ct. dis.
Broker's Banking Co.	20	12 do.	2 do.
Central Bank	250	2½ do.	36 ex-div.
Commercial Bank	500	4 do.	63 ,, [exdiv
Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China	20	2½ do.	79 prem.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	5 do.	155 prem.
Joint Stock Bank	20	.....	41 prem.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	163 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	116 prem.
Royal Bank of India	75	.....	6½ prem. [ex-div.
Comptoird'Escompte de Paris.	200	4½ do.	33 pr. ct. pm. [ex-div.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share	Rs. 28,000 p. sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 25,000 p. sh.
Fort Press Co.	3,667	375 per share	Rs. 9,500 p. sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 per share	Rs. 1,400 pm. p. share.
Siphinstone Land & Press Co. A Share	6,000	250 per share	Rs.29,000 [per share pm.
Do. B ,,	5,000	.....	
Free Press Co.	250	.....	
Victoria Land and Press Co.	4,000	.....	Rs. 22,800 pm.
Bombay Press Co.	1,200	.....	Rs. 400 prem.
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	218-3-0	pr. ct.	Rs. 8 prem.
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Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Rs. 6 prem. nmi.
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Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	500 per share.	Rs. 3,000 prem.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	.....	Rs. 75 prem.
Manockji Pitty Spinning & Weaving Co.	850	.....	15 prem.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	140 Rs.p. share	Rs. 150 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 150 prem.
Victoria Spinning Co.	1,000	.....	Rs. 2,000 prem.
Coorla Spinning Co.	5,000	3 per cent.	Rs. 800
Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company	1,000	5 per. cent.	Rs. 250 prem.
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 39,000.
Bonded Warehouse	600	.....	Par.
House and Land Investment Company	300	.....	Par.
Bombay Shipping Co.	1,500	.....	300 prem.
Iron Ship Co.	1,000	.....	Par.
Oriental Ship Owning Association	250	.....	Par.
Prince of Wales Ship Company	1,000	.....	200 dis.
Western India Ship Company	1,000	.....	100 discount.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	10-3-3
Bank of England Notes	,,	10-2-0
Spanish Dollars	,,	240
Carolus ,,	,,	399
Mexican Dollars	,,	240
German Crowns	,,	218
Five-Franc Pieces	,,	208 per 100 pieces.
Bar Silver	,,	196½
Gold Leaf	,,	16-9-0

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan		102½
,, Loan 1835-36		
,, Loan 1842-43		93
,, Loan 1854-55		
New Five per Cent. Loan		103
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan		102½ prem.

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton)	£3 10s. 0d.	to £4 5s. 0d.
,, (Seed)	£2 15s. 0d.	
To London (Cotton)	£3 10s. 0d.	to £3 15s. 0d.
,, (Seed)	£3 15s. 0d.	
To China		
To Clyde	No offers.	
To Hull		
To Calcutta and back	Rs. 17 to 18	

PRICES CURRENT (5th Dec. 1863.)

	Per candy.
COTTON at Colaba	
Broach and Surat New (ready.)	Rs 590 to 595
New Dhollera, (ready)	,, 600 to 602
New Bhownuggur, (ready)	,, 600 to 605
New Oomrawtee	,, 565 to 570
New Compta, (ready.)	,, 580 to 585
New Dharwar Sawginned	,, 680 to 685
New Barsee and Nuggur	,, 563 to 570
New Veravul	,, 560 to 565
New Khandeish	,, 550 to 555
New Pora chee	,, 570 to 575
New Acolas	,, 580 to 585
New Mangalore	,, 575 to 580
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,400 to Rs. 1,450	
SEED—Linseed, Khandeish...at Rs. 7 6 to 7 7 per cwt.	
Rapeseed, Guzerat	,, 6 4 to 6 5
Gingelly seed (Black and White)	,, 33 to 34
	,, 37 to 38
Niger	,, 27 to 28

Shipping.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
Dec. 8	Naples	Stout	Moulmain 24 Nov.
9	Highland Light	Crowel	Do. 1
	Bloomer	Gilchrist	Do. 1
	Victoria (s)	Arnot	Aden 26 Nov.
	Malvern	Clarkson	Sunderland 17 July.
	Victoria (s)	Nacoda	Surat 8 Dec.

DEPARTURES.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO
Dec. 9	Missouri	Calhoune	Liverpool.
	Sparkling Wave	Hogg	Do.
	Roxana	Spittal	Havre.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Ship *Naples* from Moulmain.—Mrs. Stout.

Per Ship *Highland Light* from Moulmain.—Mrs. Crowell and child.

Per Steamer *Victoria*, from Surat.—Major and Mrs. Anderson: four first class, and 122 deck.

Per Steamer *Victoria* from Aden.—Troops, Commissariat Department; Mr. Ambeld, Government Engineer, Wife, child, and 1 servant; No. 1 Company Naval Artillery, 1 Non-Commissioned Rank and File, (died on passg-); No 5 Company, Sappers and Miners; 1 Non-Commissioned Rank and File; Volunteer Corps, 1 Non-Commissioned Rank and File; 1 woman and 2 children; Police Corps, 1 public follower; and Aden Jail, 1 public follower.

INTELLIGENCE.

Per Ship *Naples* from Moulmain.—Spoke the ship *Highland Light*, on the 24th November, bound to Bombay, and ship *Prince of Wales*, off Cochin, on the 26th November.

Per H. M.'s Steamer *Victoria* from Aden.—Sighted the *Jeddo*, on the 2nd instant, at 1 P.M.

COMMENCED LOADING.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Ship *Latona*, for Liverpool.

Brig *Adventure*, for Liverpool.

Ship *Glanmessen*, for Liverpool.

Steamer *Victoria*, for Surat.

Steamer *Carnatic*, for Surat.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, 9TH DECEMBER 1863.

For London.

Gosforth.—1,200 bags linseed, 1,800 cwt, Sudasew Martena; 6 cases chandrooze, 16½ cwt., Munjee Khimjee.

For Liverpool.

Merchant Prince.—100 bales cotton, 359 cwt., Bhanjee Jewraz; 100 bales cotton, 325 cwt.; 25 bales wool, 75 cwt., Horumjee Jamsetjee Sons; 203 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Ramjee Jeshia; 55 bales cotton, 19½ cwt., Viraey Ludha; 109 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Velljee Naronjee and Co.

Sarah Sands.—125 bales cotton, 43¾ cwt., Nursy Jewraz. 105 bales cotton, 3674 cwt., Rowchund Manockchund; 55 bales cotton, 1924 cwt., Vasunjee Ladha; 109 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Roysee Lalljee and Co.; 50 bales wool, 150 cwt., Jairam Khimjee.

E. A. Bright.—203 bales coir yarn, 507¾ cwt.; 105 bales loose coir cobla, 183¼ cwt., Nurpar Mooljee; 70 bales wool, 210 cwt., Lalldass Ghululdass; 18 bales wool, 54 cwt., Khatesy Raschore; 150 bales cotton, 450 cwt., Enderjee Narronjee; 50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Vasunjee Ladha.

Japanese.—300 bales cotton, 1,050 cwt., Ticumjee Velljee and Co.; 125 bales cotton, 437½ cwt., Mooljee Dhunjee; 5 cases sundries, E. Lord; 100 bales wool 300 cwt., Pairaz Luckmedass; 30 bales wool, 90 cwt., Treecundass Vasunjee.

Red Jacket.—59 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Jaitha Punjoo; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Roopchund Dwarkadass.

J. J. Mitchell.—100 bales cotton, 300 cwt., Sewjee Nensy and Co.; 250 bales cotton, 750 cwt., Sewjee Nensy and Co.; 60 bales cotton, 210 cwt., M. Hoja.

City of Shanghai.—5½ bales cotton, 19½ cwt., Biznath; 80 bales wool, 240 cwt., Gocal an Tezpall; 50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Bhanjee Jewraz; 200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Virjee Nursy and Co.

Brierly.—250 bales cotton, 750 cwt., Sewjee Nensy & Co.; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Puncha Teza; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Sewjee Nensy and Co.

Clyde.—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Jaitha Pursotum; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Valubdass Lilladhur and Co.; 48 bales wool, 139 cwt., Jacob Sasoon and Co.

Charger.—50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Roopchund Dwarkadass.

Sir J. Mantesville.—500 bales cotton, 1,750 cwt., Finlay Scott and Co.

Athena.—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Samjee Heuraz and Co.; 280 bales cotton, 980 cwt., Pemmbhoy Hommbhoy; 400 bales cotton, 1,200 cwt., Sewjee Nensy and Co.; 200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., C. Purdonjee and Co.

Robina.—75 bales wool, 225 cwt.; 29 bales cotton, 70 cwt., Nurper Mooljee; 165 bales munjeets, 543 cwt. 23 lbs., Nuserwanjee Dossabhoy; 101 bales cotton, 353¾ cwt., Souza Pinto and Co.

Bates Family.—1 bale cotton, 3½ cwt., Ladha Cullianjee; 75 bales cotton, 262½ cwt., B. H. Cama; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Virjee Nursy.

James Smith.—200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Khetsy Sewjee.

Glasgow.—75 bales cotton, 262½ cwt., Rottonjee Ameerchand; 65 bales cotton, 227½ cwt., M. and B. C. Cama and Co.; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., V. Narronjee and Co.; 125 bales cotton, 406¼ cwt., Duyall Bhimjee.

Cunosa.—75 bales cotton, 262½ cwt., Duyal Khimjee; 410 bales cotton, 1,435 cwt., C. Furdoonjee and Co.; 500 bales cotton, 1,750 cwt., R. J. Jejeebhoy and Co.; 300 bundles coir yarn, 25 cwt., Mowjee Jeathe.

Admiral Lyon.—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Velljee Narronjee and Co.; 126 bales cotton, 441 cwt., Cursondass Luckmedass.

Englishman.—50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Hussuz Visram.

Latona.—601 bags linseed, 901½ cwt., Khimjee Visram and Co.

Glen Mission.—240 bales cotton, 840 cwt., Naronjee Gourdhum; 250 bales cotton, 875 cwt., Jaychund Petamber; 205 bales cotton, 717½ cwt., Juvaerchund Petamber.

Camperdown.—110 bales cotton, 385 cwt., Rennie Scovell and Co.

Elissa.—730 bundles coir yarn, 84 cwt., Kesowdass Gokuldass.

Elsevere.—207 bales cotton, 731 cwt., Gaddum and Co.; 50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Bhanjee Jewraz.

Neptune's Car.—317 bags sunceseed, 475¼ cwt., Juvaerelall Woomeasunker and Co.

For Havre.

Ville de Lima.—210 bales cotton, 735 cwt., Heerjee Bhimsee and Co.; 150 bales cotton, 525 cwt., Hurjee Jeena.

Duc de Malakoff.—300 packages black pepper, 175 cwt.; loose, 50 cwt., coir yarn, Jules Siegfried and Co.

For Galle.

Steamer *Behar.*—4 packages tortiseshells 436 cwt., Jewanjee Noorbhoy.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *Arratoon Apcar.*—179 bundles sharkfins, 55 cwt.; 36 bundles fishmaws, 11½ cwt., Khan Mahomed Hubibbhoy; 25 packages red raisins, 55 cwt 23 lbs., Jewanjee Nowrojee; 165 packages cloves, 192½ cwt., D. Vusonjee; 6 packages sharkfins, 19 cwt 2 qrs. 4 lbs., Assoobhoy Gangjee and Co.

For Calle.

Steamer *Behar.*—4 packages tortiseshells 436 cwt., Jewanjee Noorbhoy.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *Arratoon Apcar.*—179 bundles sharkfins, 55 cwt.; 36 bundles fishmaws, 11½ cwt., Khan Mahomed Hubibbhoy; 25 packages red raisins, 55 cwt 23 lbs., Jewanjee Nowrojee; 165 packages cloves, 192½ cwt., D. Vusonjee; 6 packages sharkfins, 19 cwt 2 qrs. 4 lbs., Assoobhoy Gangjee and Co.

Steamer *Behar.*—30 chests M. opium, 140 lbs each, Jeatha Bhoychund; 9 chests M. opium, 149 lbs. each Moteechund Suntookchund.

BENGAL.

The telegraph of November 30, announced the arrivals of the *Philosopher*, Ross, from Mauritius 20th October; *City of Dublin*, Taylor, from Glasgow 3rd August; *Mayaram D'yaram*, Brady from Bombay 9th October, touched at Cannanore 25th October, and Cochin 1st November; *Omar Pashr*, Mottey, from Adelaide 4th October; *Holmsdale*, Ferris, from London 1st August; *Bordeaux*, Monneroh, from Bourdeaux 9th November; *Essex Lash*, from London and Plymouth 30th August; *Martha, Chi ingwood, Galston, Springwood*, and *Moulmein*, particulars not received.

MADRAS.

DEPARTURE.—Dec. 3, S. S. *Penang*, Captain Blackmore, to Rangoon via Northern Ports.

Births, Marriages, & Deaths.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the name and address of the sender.

BIRTHS.

At S. Garden Reach, on the 30th November, the wife of J. Talboys Wheeler, Esq., of a daughter.

At Chetpet, on the 2nd December, the wife of Mr. E. J. Hamblen, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

At St. Mary's Church, Poona, on the 7th December, by the Ven Archdeacon Boys, George Conrad Sartorius, Esq., Royal Artillery, eldest son of Admiral Sir George Sartorius, to Elizabeth Anna, third daughter of Brigadier General Lucas, Inspector General of Royal Artillery, Bombay.

DEATH.

At Calcutta, on the 25th November, Anna Maria Nicholson, wife of Mr. George A. Andrews.

Military.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 9.

Anderson, Major, 56th Regiment, on medical certificate, from Deesa.

GARRISON ORDERS.—DEC. 9TH 1863.

BY BRIGADIER GENERAL T. TAPP, C.B.

With reference to Garrison Order, para 1st of the 3rd inst., Assistant Surgeon Goye, 4th King's Own Regiment, and the witnesses arrived at the Presidency on the trial of private Sullivan, will return to Poona.

Ensign Gosling, 103rd Regiment, Junior Member of the Committee, which assembled on the 4th instant, at Fort George, will be pleased to attend to-morrow, at 10 A.M., at the above place, to superintend the sale of the articles of Barrack Stores condemned on that occasion.

At an European General Court-Martial assembled at Bombay, on Monday the 30th November 1863, No. 3,037, private George Potter, of Her Majesty's 103rd Regiment of Foot, was brought to trial on the following charge:—

For having at Colaba, Bombay, on or about the 12th day of November 1863, struck repeatedly with his fist, Lance Sergeant Owen Breen, No. 2,165 of the Regiment, No. 4 Company, Her Majesty's 103d Regiment of Foot, his Superior Officer being in the execution of his duty, saying at the same time, "I will take your life you bugger before I have done with you" or words to the like effect.

The above being in breach of the Articles of War.

Finding.—The Court from the evidence before it, finds the prisoner private George Potter, No. 3,037 of the 103rd Regt. of Bombay Fusiliers, guilty of the charge preferred against him.

Sentence.—The Court having found the prisoner guilty as above specified, and having received evidence as to previous conviction and general character, sentences the prisoner private George Potter, No. 3,037, of Her Majesty's 103d Regiment to Penal Servitude for 4 years.

(Signed.) A. M. MURRAY,
Lieut.-Colonel, Royal Artillery, President.

Bombay, 30th November 1863.

CONFIRMED.

According to the power vested in me, I hereby commute the sentence of Penal Servitude to one year's imprisonment with hard labour.

(Signed.) W. R. MANSFIELD,
Lieut.-General, Commander-in-Chief.

Head Quarters, Poona, 5th December 1863.

The sentence of imprisonment to be carried into effect under the direct ons of the Brigadier General Commanding Bombay Garrison.

(True Extract.)
(Signed.) W. H. KIRBY, Colonel,
Deputy Adjutant of the Army.

With reference to the above extract 5 of G. O. C., the Officer Commanding 103rd Regiment, will be pleased to send the prisoner, private Potter, to the House of Correction, to-morrow morning to undergo the imprisonment awarded.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 8th Dec. 1863.

Ann, widow of the late Barrack Master, J Brooks, is admitted to a pension of Rs. 14-14-6 per mensum, under provisions of G. G. O. No. 454 of the 3rd September 1863, the pension to commence from the date of enrolling that of her husband's death.

The Annual General Invaliding Committee will assemble at the Hospital of the General Depot at Khadalla, on Thursday the 10th instant.

President.—Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, British Forces, P. Gammie.

Members.—Surgeon Hamburg, 33rd Foot; and Surgeon Frazer, General Depot.

Naval.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

BY CAPTAIN J. W. YOUNG, C.B.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay Marine, 9th Dec. 1863.

The Commander of the *Berenice*, is permitted to discharge to the shore, John Kelly and William Bengall of that Vessel.

Post Office Notices.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Company's Steamer *Bentres*, will be closed on MONDAY, the 14th December 1863, at 7 o'clock A.M. An After-Packet will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps), until 8 o'clock A.M. Registered Letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

POSTAGE:—	*Via Marseilles.*	*Via Southampton.*
Weight under ½ ounce	Rs. 0 6 8	Rs. 0 4 0
,, 1 ,,	,, 0 13 4	,, 0 8 0
,, 2 ,,	,, 1 10 8	,, 1 0 0
,, 3 ,,	,, 2 8 0	,, 1 8 0

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Co.'s Steamer *Behar*, will be closed on SUNDAY, the 13th December 1863, at 6 o'clock P.M. A Packet for late Letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A.M. on the 14th idem.

Letters, &c. for Australia will be despatched by this opportunity.

MAILS FOR KARWAR &c.

The Mails for Karwar (late Sadashegur), Mangalore Cannanore, Calicut, Cochin, Tuticorn, Madras, Coconada, and Bimlipatam, per steamer *India*, will be closed on MONDAY next, the 14th instant at 2 o'clock P.M.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND SIND.

Mails for Kurrachee and Scinde, per Steamer *Kurrachee*, will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

THE MAILS FOR ADEN.

The Mails for Aden per steamer *Dalhousie*, will be closed Tuesday, next the 15th instant at 10 o'clock A.M.

Letters &c. sent by this opportunity are liable to Indian Inland Postage.

ZANZIBAR MAIL.

A Mail for Zanzibar will be made up at this Office and despatched *via* Aden by the last Overland Steamer of each month. The usual Steam postage must be prepaid.

MAILS TO MUSCAT, VIA KURRACHEE.

Mails from Bombay for Muscat will in future be sent *via* Kurrachee by the Mid-monthly and other Steamers to that place, and thence forwarded by Bogla to Muscat, when Steamers are not available.

PERSIAN GULF MAIL.

Letters, &c., for the Persian Gulf, will be sent by Steamers, and not by Sillo or Bugla. Should, however, parties desire their letters, &c., to be despatched by the latter they must be so superscribed when they will be so sent.

POSTAL NOTICE.

THE public are informed that the East India and London Steam Navigation Company's Steamers leave Calcutta and Madras for the United Kingdom, *viâ* the Cape, once a month i. e. from the former Station between the 12th and 20th, and the latter about the 25th. Letters, &c., for the Cape if forwarded by the above Steamers reach earlier than those sent *viâ* Aden and Mauritius; the latest safe dates from Bombay will be, for Calcutta 4th and Madras 17th of the month. The postage to be charged is the ordinary Indian Inland rates which must be prepaid. Letters for the United Kingdom if sent by the above Vessels will, of course, be liable to the usual rates of steam postage.

CALENDAR.—DECEMBER—1863.

New Moon, Friday ..... 11th 1h. 45.5m. A.M.
First Quarter, Thursday ..... 17th 4h. 36.7m. P.M.
Full Moon, Friday ..... 25th 7h. 41.4m. A.M.

Days.	Date.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	High Water Bombay Harbour Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour Even.	Evening Gun-Fire.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Thur	10	Grouse Shooting ends	6 24	5 22	0 15	10 40	
Fri.	11	Daybreak at 5h. 6m.	6 24	5 22	11 5	11 26	
Sat.	12	Twilight ends 6.42	6 25	5 23	11 49	0 12	
Sun.	13	3rd Sunday after Advent.	6 25	5 23	10 38	0 59	
Mon.	14	Mars rises at 4.33 A.M.	6 26	5 24	1 22	1 43	
Tues	15	Mars sets at 3.41 P.M.	6 27	5 24	2 8	2 33	
Wed.	16	O. Sapienta.	6 27	5 24	2 59	3 26	

7th December Time—7h. 49m. 24s. 7.

CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

Thursday 10th.—Luther burnt, 1529.—Great Commercial panic, 1825.—Capture of Bushire, 1856.
Friday 11th.—Plymouth burnt by the French, 1377.—Charles X. killed, 1718.—Admiral Watson and Colonel Clive arrived with a fleet in the Ganges, 1756.
Sunday 12th.—New Zealand discovered, 1642.—Fort George Captured, 1843.
Saturday 13th.—The great (brass) Beerapoor gun, weighing 41 tons, cast in India, 1685.—Dr. Johnson died, 1784.
Monday 14th.—Washington died, 1799.—Sikh War commenced, 1845.—Prince Consort died, 1861.
Tuesday 15th.—Storm of Gwalior, 1803.—Second Battle of Rangoon, 1824.—Re-interment of Napoleon, 1840.
Wednesday 16th.—

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK AND DIRECTORY FOR 1864.

THE FIFTEENTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION.

The Publisher of the above work, anxious to maintain and extend its reputation as a reliable book of reference, solicits the co-operation of the public in attaining that end.

Gentlemen whose names were omitted or incorrectly inserted last year, and Gentlemen newly arrived, will render us a service by forwarding their names and professions, together with the No. and name of the Street, or other description of the locality in which they reside, for insertion in the List of Inhabitants.

Bombay Gazette Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

NOTICE.

THE BAND OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR will play every MONDAY EVENING, at Parell Gardens, until further notice.

THOS. LEITHS, Captain.
For Military Secretary.
Government House, Parell, 9th December 1863.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY.

ADEN	Nov. 19	KURRACHEE	Dec. 2
AGRA	Nov. 26	LAHORE	Dec. 2
ALLAHABAD	Nov. 26	LONDON	Nov. 3
AUSTRALIA	Mar. 25	MAURITIUS	Aug. 6
ALEXANDRIA	Nov. 6	MADRAS	Dec. 4
BANGALORE	Dec. 4	MALTA	Nov. 10
CALCUTTA	Dec. 1	MERSUD	Dec. 1
CAPE	Aug. 3	OUDH	Dec. 2
CEYLON	Nov. 18	PUNJAUB	Nov. 21
COCHIN	Nov. 28	PENANG	Nov. 11
DELHI	Dec. 3	RANGOON	Nov. 1
FRANCE	Nov. 8	SUEZ	Nov. 18
HONGKONG	Oct. 31	SINGAPORE	Nov. 8

THE

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1863.

By the arrival of H. M.'s B. M. Steamer *Victoria* from Aden we are in receipt of English papers to the 10th ultimo, copious extracts from which will be found elsewhere.

As the Madras papers contain a Government Telegram from Calcutta to the effect that Sir William Denison had assumed the office of Governor General of India, on the 2nd instant.

We trust the intelligence published in our issue of yesterday, taken from the *Mofussilite*, reporting that Sir William Denison was unwell may have been grounded only on some false rumour.

THE *Lahore Chronicle* says:—

"At a meeting of Native Gentlemen held at the house of Dr. Raheem Khan in Lahore last Thursday evening for the purpose of selecting an appropriate token of mourning in respect to the memory of the late Viceroy, it was resolved that a black turbans should be worn for one month as an outward symbol of the inward sorrow they feel for the loss the country has sustained in the death of the Queen's representative."

What course has been taken by the native gentlemen in Bombay, Parsee and Hindoo alike, to show by some outward sign a token of mourning in respect to the memory of the late Viceroy?

THE following from the *Lahore Chronicle* is the latest we have from the Frontier:—

"Our Intelligence from the Umbeylah Pass shows that the situation is much improved, and that the Fabian generalship pursued promises soon to bear fruit.

"The tribes have made no serious attack since the 20th. Their loss in killed is so enormously exaggerated by spies who have visited their camp, as to show that in reality it has been very great, and indicates that the numbers engaged have been large.

"Decimated by casualties, without surgical attendance, and perishing of cold, the astute and practised diplomacy of Major James has found the Bonairwals more amenable to reason than they have heretofore been.

"The personal influence of this Officer on the Peshawur border has induced the Bussee Kheyl, a turbulent section of the Afreedee, to join our camp at Umbeylah. This significant demonstration is in accordance with the uninterrupted quietude of the Trans-Indus territory.

"It is to be hoped that by an early date matters both diplomatic and military will have been so adjusted that the Force will be at liberty to accomplish the objects of the expedition.

"The command of the Field Force intermediately held by Colonel Wyld, C.B., of the Corps of Guides, has now been assumed by Major General Garvock, who has arrived at Umbeylah.

The wound received by Sir Neville Chamberlain, though not dangerous, having proved more troublesome than was anticipated, will probably compel his return to the plains."

The *Mofussilite* has the following from the same quarter:—

"UMBEYLA, 25.—I told you I did not know what was going on the morning of the 20th except that there was a heavy fire.

"The long picket was as usual attacked in great force, and by some misconception or fault on the part of one of the officers commanding a company of the 101st, it was defended only by the other company under Delafosse. This company was overpowered and actually hurled out of the Sungah. General Chamberlain brought up some or all the 71st and it was a glorious thing to see it retaken in such style.

"The General and Colonel Hope were wounded, also Major Delafosse and Lieutenant Anderson, beside Lieut. Sanderson and Dr. Pyle killed. The total casualties about 100.

"The enemy seemed by the time that the Sungah was retaken to have had enough of it.

"On the 21st Captain Aldrige and some men were killed.

"22nd and 23rd.—All quiet. On the latter day a large convoy arrived in camp in safety, although an attack on it was anticipated and provided for; it came by a new road made by the Sappers and Muzbees.

"24th—All quiet. The Sappers are making a new road from Umbeyla to Khanpoor, to which place there will now be a double route.

"25th.—We are now under arms as there is an expected attack, which may or may not occur."

WHEN recounting to our readers the story of the dispute as to the proper division of the Kirwee Prize Money some days ago, we referred to the memorandums by Lord Clyde, which he laid before the Commander-in-Chief and the War Office in support of the claim of the Central Field Force under Sir Hugh Rose, and of his own claim as Commander-in-Chief in the Field to share in the booty,—as affording incidentally at the same time, important insight into his plans for the suppression of the mutiny and the reconquest of a large part of India from the grasp of the rebel army. Many of our readers will remember the impatient outcry raised all over India—not in the newspapers only, but by many high in office and in military rank, who ought to have shown a truer appreciation of the difficulties of the situation,—against what were called the Fabian tactics of the Chief and his delay in moving or doing anything without having a large force at his disposal.

The tactics displayed in the final relief of Lucknow, the battles at Cawnpore immediately afterwards, the march to Futtehghur with the possession of Furruckabad and the clearance of the Upper Doab, eclipsed in brilliancy any feats previously known in Indian warfare, and the few murmurs of disapprobation whispered here and there of the Chief's plans, only brought more prominently into relief the general admiration of his masterly Generalship. In January 1858 however, there was a pause, and every ignoramus thought himself fit to denounce the Commander-in-Chief for his procrastination and his delay in finishing off a rabble of sepoys which any Indian Officer would make short work of in no time!

It was known subsequently that the Governor General interfered with Lord Clyde's plans, and the delay was entirely caused by this interference, and the changes which followed in consequence of it. Months afterwards too, an interesting account of the military operations of Lord Clyde's first campaign appeared in *Blackwood's Magazine* understood to be written by Colonel Alison, who had acted as his Military Secretary, which hinted plainly enough at the cause of the delay which was on all sides so much spoken against. Now, however, we have made public for the first time the explanation given by Lord Clyde himself. The references to the subject are contained in a confidential statement, consisting of "Extracts from a memorandum on the War in India since the fall of Lucknow; dated Simla, 26th July 1859," which appears in the papers on the Kirwee Booty question.

In this memorandum Lord Clyde says that after the defeat of the rebels and our regaining possession of the Upper Doab in January 1858 "it was necessary to decide on a plan of future operations; and a friendly discussion of the subject took place by letter between the Governor General and myself, the question being whether to go and occupy Rohilcund or to return southwards to make the siege of Lucknow.

Lord Canning was inclined to besiege Lucknow first, and afterwards to move on Rohilcund: I on the contrary, rather advocated the preliminary restoration to order, of the other disturbed provinces, particularly those through which the main-trunk road to Calcutta ran, and that the province of Oude and the siege of Lucknow should be treated as a whole in the autumn of last year. I thought that if the other provinces were not sufficiently dealt with and held, we should be troubled with very extended and annoying campaigns throughout the hot weather, and that we should not be much further advanced by having taken Lucknow in the spring. Lord Canning however decided otherwise. It is far from my wish to impugn his Lordship's policy: it has been eminently successful, but it was necessary to enter into this explanation, to show exactly how matters stood at the commencement of April 1858.

The City having become ours, it was necessary not only to occupy it with a very strong garrison, but also to maintain the communication with Cawnpore, and to keep a certain extent round the city free of rebels. In the meantime though the city had become British, the whole province of Oudh was in a blaze of the most active insurrection, by the exodus of the disaffected armed population of the bazaars of Lucknow, and of the sepoy Army, of which probably one fifth had fallen in its unavailing attempt to defend Lucknow. One large section of this Army made for our districts in Behar, north and south of the Ganges below Benares; and others, disguised as common peasants, doubtless tried the roads to Central India. At this time, or very shortly before, Sir Hugh Rose was engaged before Jhansi. The Governor General's Agent had been anxious for a British force at Gwalior, but I was unable to send a single regiment to that place. It was impossible for me, from my immediate resources, to help Gwalior or Behar, when I undertook the seige of Lucknow according to order; and of this the Governor General had been warned in the month of January, during the discussion to which I have alluded.

Just at this time, I was particularly anxious to see Sir Hugh Rose's advance from Jhansi, upon Calpee, pressed well forward, according to the original design laid down with the Governor General. This was the principal point of Sir Hugh Rose's instructions from the first, as the general plan of our operations depended upon the establishment of his communication with me across the Jumna by Calpee. He was consequently again addressed and entreated to lose no time."

The Governor General's policy was no doubt eminently successful and it would be rather an idle business now to speculate as to what might have been the result had Lord Clyde's own plan been adopted in preference with the known result before us; we cannot however but think the Chief's plan was by far the best, had it been followed we should only have had to deal with Oude once, and that most effectually instead of twice; in consequence of the adoption of Lord Canning's plan, with all central India and Rohilcund swarming with rebels and in a state of hot rebellious excitement. As Lord Clyde most truly observed, though Lucknow was taken in carrying out the Government plan, the theatre of our operations had only become wider than it was before, "while the city required for its safety and for its communications nearly three times the force which had been necessary when Lucknow had only been observed from the outside." We had now, he continues, "active campaigns in the east, west, and north-west of Oude, whilst the affairs of Central India were approaching a climax. Sir Hugh Rose was very much afraid for his communications along the line by which his march had been conducted, and he and every other general officer now exclaiming on account of the exhaustion of their troops, and of the great difficulty of making further demands on them, in consequence of the mortality caused by the hot season, in the midst of which the army was now operating at all points."

All the operations then going on with such activity, were carried out in accordance with the plans which Lord Clyde had sketched for the reconquest of the country soon after his arrival in India in the autumn of 1857. In October of that year he laid before the Governor General his plan for the march of two columns upon Bundlecund from the respective presidencies of Madras and Bombay, and upon the memorandum detailing this plan, Lord Canning based his instructions to the respective local Governments. In the original memorandum to the Governor General it appears Lord Clyde recommended that Sir Patrick Grant at that time Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army, should himself be invited to take personal command of the column from that presidency, "and that unity and strength would be gained by investing His Excellency with the power of an Agent of the Governor General until the country through which he might pass be reduced to order." This recommendation which as our readers well know, was never carried out, seems never even to have been communicated to Sir Patrick Grant himself. In a letter of his dated so lately as the 17th April last addressed to one of the Madras Prize Agents he says, an important point concerning

Prince Wettgenstien, Corfini and Borkowski were hanged on the 4th November at Wioclawek.

PRUSSIA.

OPENING OF THE PRUSSIAN DIET.

The Prussian Chambers were opened yesterday by the king in person. The speech from the Throne expressed his majesty's earnest wish for a termination to the rise of differences between the goverment and the Chamber. It announced a bill which would regulate the rights of the government in case of the Budget not being legally settled, and delared that without endangering the most important interests, the king could only assent to such a Budget as should insure the maintenance of the new organisation of the army. The bill regulating the period of military service had been modified.

The revenue of 1862 had produced a surplus, as would probably be the case with the revenue of 1863. The Budgets for 1863 and 1864 should be laid before the Chambers. The apparent deficit in the latter would be removed by the ground and buildings-tax of 1865. The balance-sheets for 1859, 1860, and 1861 would be submitted to the Chambers, as well as a bill establishing the expenditure and receipts of 1862. Bills would also be brought forward for the legal position of associations, additional regulations to the press laws of June 1 last, and to a new Criminal Code. The government was still endeavouring to secure the continuance of the Zollverein, while maintaining the commercial treaty with France, and especially to regulate its relations with Austria. Should Federal execution in Holstein require the application of extraordinary means from Prussia, estimates would be laid before the Chamber.

The speech announced that the negotiations with respect to the German reform question would be submitted to the Diet, and concluded :—" We live in an agitated time, perhaps stand upon the brink of a more agitated future. - I ask you, therefore, the more urgently to bring about an understanding upon the solution of home questions with earnest will."

SAXONY.

The Saxon Diet was opened yesterday by the king.

The royal speech announced an augmentation in the rate of payment of public functionaries, and a reduction of certain taxes. The king expects that the approaching conference at Berlin will result in an universal understanding of the German sovereigns upon the commercial treaty with France and the maintenance of the Zollverein. In conclusion the speech expresses a hope that the aims of the German Reform Act will be attained through negotiations on the basis already gained. The king further promises that Federal execution in Holstein shall be carried out.

THE FEDERAL DIET.

At an extraordinary sitting of the Federal Diet held yesterday a letter from the Emperor of the French was presented, inviting the German Confederation to send a representative to a Congress at Paris. The invitation was received by the French ambassador at Frankfort on the 6th November, before the same invitation was sent to Berlin and Vienna.

ITALY.

The opening of the Foggia Railway took place yesterday. The king was present together with his ministers, officers, and diplomatic body. The progress of his majesty was one continued triumph.

SWITZERLAND.

The Federal Council has received an invitation from the Emperor of the French to send a representative to the proposed Congress at Paris.

PORTUGAL.

The queen has frequently appeared in public since her confinement. The Princess Clotilde has sent numerous valuable presents to her godson, the infant Prince of Portugal.

It is stated that the differences between Mr. Lindsay ; M. P., and the union Mercantile Company are about being amicably arranged. The Austrian prince Coloredo is travelling under the title of Count Mansfield in Lisbon.

AMERICA.

New York, October 30, evening.

The Federal squadron off Charleston has been increased.

The ' Richmond Examiner ' regard he seizure of the Confederate rams as the most unfriendly act yet committed by England towards the South. The Richmond Whig denounces it as an act of hostility.

October 31, morning.

General Gilmore has thrown more shells into Charleston. The Federals have reopened railway communication with Chatanooga.

The Southern papers assert that the Federal Government refuses to make any further exchange of prisoners.

October 31, evening.

The ' Richmond Dispatch ' thinks that the South has felt the full extent of President Lincoln's power, and that he can never do as much harm as he has previously done. If, it says, he has failed hitherto he can never succeed with the assistance of England, which under Earl Russell's auspices seems to have come forth as the enemy of the South.

The Baltimore correspondent of the 'New York Herald' asserts that between the 15th and 18th of October Lee had sent 30,000 men to Abingdon in Virginia, where they were joined by 15,000 men, under General Jones. This whole force was prepared on the 20th to march against Burnside's outposts at Bristol.

The ' Richmond Whig' of the 27th of October asserts that Bragg's plan to compel Thomas to evacuate Chattanooga would speedily be executed. Two divisions under Sherman have joined Thomas.

Advices received from Mexico state that a conspiracy had been discovered against the French. It was reported that a large number of persons had been imprisoned, shot, and exiled. 20,000 Juarez troops were reported to be between Queretara and San Luis.

Galway, November 10.

The Atlantic Royal Mail Steamer Anglia, from Liverpool to Boston went on the Black Rock in Galway Bay at 5 a.m. to-day. It is expected, however, she will be got off safely at high water.

THE CRAWLEY COURT-MARTIAL.

THE LATE SERGEANT-MAJOR LILLEY.

The following letter regarding the building in which Sergeant-Major Lilley was confined in India is written by " A Traveller," who seems to have visited the place. It is addressed to the Editor of the ' Times' :—

" Sir,—Having lately passed through the station of Mhow, while on a private tour through Southern and Central India, some of the local incidents connected with the case of the late Sergt.-Major Lilley happened to fall under my observation, in the course of a visit to the public buildings of the station, on which I was kindly accompanied by the executive engineer. Being satisfied from what I saw and gathered from disinterested parties on the spot that grave misapprehensions exist in the public mind in England regarding the main facts of the case, and it occurring to me that the ' testimony of an unbiassed traveller might tend in some degree to remove that misapprehension, I beg to send you the following particulars relating to the quarters where the late Sergent-Major Lilley was confined, and to his treatment while under confinement :—

" The two points on which, if I rightly apprehend the case, public feeling in England appears to have been chiefly excited are,—

" First, the allegation that the late sergeant-major was confined, in a place unfit for a human habitation ;

" And, secondly, that all decency and propriety was violated, inasmuch as the sergeant-major being a married man a sentry was placed in the same room with himself and wife.

" In the misguided belief that the above allegations were true the feeling manifested in England among the uneducated classes may readily be understood. The cry of ' baking a sergeant to death' was, naturally, enough to excite popular indignation. That it should have been echoed, however, and an *ex parte* and *prima facie* so improbable a story should have been entertained and acted upon by educated gentlemen whose public position, moreover, seemed to demand a certain degree of judicial reserve, is a circumstance less intelligible.

" The facts touching the two points in question so far as my personal observation and inquiries enable me to speak, are these :—After the executive engineer had kindly shown me over the new infantry barracks, then occupied by the 72nd Highlanders, he drove me to the quarters in which the late Sergeant-Major Lilley died, mentioning by the way, that he had been ordered to make a model of the same for transmission to England, in connection with the approaching inquiry into the case, and was now about to arrange for taking the dimensions. He further informed me that the quarters which we were on the way to visit had been occupied by the sergeant-major but 10 days before he died, and that he had been removed into them from his previous permanent staff-sergeant's quarters because the site on which it stood was required for the commencement of the new cavalry barracks which he had been ordered to build, and that the sergeant-major's removal was made in pursuance of an official requisition from himself, the executive engineer ; that the house accordingly, on being vacated, had been pulled down, and, pointing out the exact site where it had stood, upon which the work on the new barracks was in progress he added, ' If you wish to know what it was like, there is another precisely on the same plan,' pointing to a detached house, then occupied as a female convalescent ward, and further observed that the late sergeant-major's house had had a thatched roof over and above the tiled one, which covered the house indicated. On visiting it subsequently it proved to be a commodious staff-sergeant's quarters, one room, 34 by 16, built in due proportion, which bespeaks the elevation of roof, and consequently ventilation, two other rooms, 16 by 14, with bath-rooms, &c. attached, and an open verandah running along the whole length of the house on one side. That the house further was situated on an eligible and healthy spot is evidenced by the fact of its site having been specially selected by the executive engineer as that which would be included in the site of his new barracks. In view, then, of these facts, what are we to think of the misapprehension that has arisen on this point when it has been stated by members in Parliament, I believe, that the house in question in which the deceased sergeant-major was first confined had since been pulled down as unfit for a human habitation ?

" Proceeding to the quarters in which the late sergeant-major died, and which, it will be remembered, he had occupied but 10 days before his death, we found it occupied by a staff-sergeant and his family. It was situated at one extremity of a long range of tiled buildings. The rooms allotted to the late sergeant-major were two, with a spacious 12 feet verandah on both sides, one room, 22 by 14, with a double door, leading out into one verandah, and two windows looking out upon the same. This was the deceased's bed-room. The other was an enclosed verandah room, 14 by 7, with a door leading out into the outer verandah. The doorway between the two rooms was fitted with a covered check quilted screen, which in places where timber is scarce forms an ordinary substitute for wooden doors in Indian houses Both rooms had a white cloth ceiling under the tiled roof. It appeared to me in every respect a habitable dwelling ; and all I can say is that, when having occasion to be out in my districts during the rainy season, which precluded my taking my tent, I have often put up, and sometimes remained for weeks together, in houses in native villages in every way inferior. The late Sergeant-Major Lilley's death then, however much to be regretted under the circumstances, never, in my opinion, could have been accelerated in the remotest degree by the character of the place of his confinement, first or last.

" I gathered further that the late serjeant-major had been allowed an hour's exercise outside his quarters morning and evening.

" Next, as to the impression that a sentry was placed within the same room in which Serjeant-Major Lilley slept. From the concurrent testimony of all from whom I inquired on this point, such a thing never happened in either of the two places of his confinement. I gathered that a sentry was posted at the outer or verandah room of the house last occupied, between which and the sleeping room there was the *purdah* or ordinary Indian substitute for a door above refered to. There are in same stations large bungalows occupied by officers in which these purdahs form the only screens between the rooms interiorly the outer doorways alone being fitted with doors ; and this was the arrangement in the staff-serjeant's quarters in question.

" I have no doubt that the above facts will be fully established in evidence in the course of the approaching inquiry, and I shall be satisfied if the details which I have here thought it my duty to submit for your information as the result of my personal observation on the spot, shall serve to assist in removing the misapprehension now existing on the subject in England; and while placing the real facts of the case in their true light, lead the public instructed through your columns, to suspend its judgement until the result of the approaching official inquiry shall be promulgated. " I enclose my card, and am sir, Your obedient servant,

" A TRAVELLER."

PREPARATIONS FOR THE COURT-MARTIAL

The following facts respecting the Club-house at Aldershott, where the Crawley court-martial is likely soon to take place, will be read with interest—The preparations for the court martial to be held at Aldershott upon Colonel Crawley are nearly complete, as far as the chamber is concerned in which the military tribunal will hold its sittings. Those who have witnessed field days at the camp, or had occasion to visit the permanent barracks, will have noticed on their way thither from the Farnborough-station a house built entirely of iron, and lying on the right-hand side of the road, from which it is seperated by a garden rather tastefully laid out. This house, originally erected by private enterprise, fell into the hands of the Government, some two years ago, on easy terms, and is now the Club-house at Aldershott. In one of the larger rooms—not the very largest, for that, no doubt, would be inconveni-ntly long, and draughty—the inquiry will take place. Across the lower end a barrier has been erected of sufficiently stout proportions to rail off the curious, who, in the earlier stages at least of the inquiry, will no doubt muster in considerable force. The table round which the officers composing the court-martial will sit occupies as nearly as possible the centre of the apartment, and at either side are smaller tables intended for the use of the official prosecutor and that of the defendant respectively. The remaining space, corresponding to that in the possession of the audience at the other end of the room, but of course without any intervening barrier, will be allotted to the reporters. If it were not for a particularly uncompromising stove—which in weather like the present no doubt has its uses, but yet possesses the uncomfortable property of intercepting the line of sight from every imaginable direction, which might be said, without qualification, that the military authorities, when they do make up their minds to recognise the existance of the fourth estate ; know how to throw facilities in the way of its members more gracefully and more effectively than some civilian bodies who are always courting its assistance.It must not, however, be supposed that all these preparations give unmixed satisfaction at Aldershott. Upon the military community, men as well as officers, they have entailed no trifling sacrifice. Although the building was purchased, as already stated, some two years ago, a year was lost, through a clerical error in the financials proposals of the Government, before it could be reduced into possession. It has consequently witnessed but a single season of camp theatricals, lectures and assemblies, with their beneficial influences upon society outside as well as inside the camp. Now, it is on the eve of being appropriated, for no one knows how many weeks or months, for the purposes of this Crawley court-martial. Members of Parliament may derive satisfaction from knowing that the feeling with which " Indian subjects" are regarded at Westminster is fully shared in just now by military men at Aldershott.

The accused, and all the witnesses in this important case have arrived, and are now quartered in Aldershott, so that the inquiry will doubtless commence at an early period. Indeed we understand the opening has been appointed for November 13. The last batch of the witnesses arrived at camp on November 1, having travelled from India by the overland route. In all, about 120 persons connected with this investigation are now in temporary quarters in Aldershott. This number is mainly composed of officers, sergeants, and privates of the Enniskillen Dragoons, of which Lilley was sergeant-major ; but 15 officers of other regiments have also been brought home who have been, in some way or other, mixed up with the matter to be investigated. The Enniskillens are quartered in the model barracks close to the town of Aldershott, in company with the 2nd battalion of the 60th rifles. Many of them do not attempt to conceal their pleasure at having got home, away from the unhealthy quarters which they occupied at Mhow. It seems the barracks there were built by or for the Rajah of Indore, although perhaps very well fitted with their bombproof apartments for native soldiery, were not well adapted for European constitutions. New barracks, which are represented as being of the best description, are in course of construction, but have not yet been occupied by the troops. The Enniskillens have had a great deal of sickness in their regiment, —chiefly diarrhœa and dysentery, Sergeant-Major Lilley's two children having died, indeed, a few days before the unhappy occurrence which ended in the death of himself and his wife. In all probability the truth as to the matters at issue will only be arrived at with much difficulty from amidst such a multplicity of witnesses, swayed many of them unconsciously by various feelings. For instance, the sergeant-major had frequently, as part of his duty, to be the cause of administering punishment to the privates in the way of discipline, and some of them not unnaturally cherishing no fond remembrance of their cells, may not be able to see of what the sergeant-major had to complain in his incarceration in his own bungalow. The house he occupied, it seems, was of his own choosing, and every effort will naturally be made, on the part of Colonel Crawely, to make out that he had a reasonable amount of liberty, although retained under arrest. Colonel Crawley may be seen occasionally walking about the camp along with his wife, the colonel being well known both among the cavalry now in camp and the inhabitants of Aldershott, from his having been there while major of the 15th Hussars. He was also at one time adjutant of a cavalry depot in India, and had the credit of being a smart officer in passing recruits through their rudimentary drill. He is a tall, soldierly man with black hair, and rather a pleasant expression of countenance. Some of his own men, it is said, consider him to have been very much like other colonels—not apparently having a very favourable opinion of the race generally ; others regard him as a strict disciplinarian ; the difference probably arising from the circumstance of some of them having had practical experience of his qualities in that particular. We do not anticipate that there will be anything like feeling exhibited by the men or the sergeants against the colonel, nor that the investigation will in any degree assume a partisan character. The only difficulty will be to extract the truth from the mass of evidence which is available. The court-martial is to take place in the Club-house at the camp, which is situated in a direct line from the omnibus agents' office in the camp, which is first reached from the Farnborough Stattion. As might have been expected, the accommodation for the public will be very limited. —' Morning Star.'

We are authorised to state, says the ' Times' of the 9th November, that the 12th November has been fixed as the day for opening the court martial upon Lieutenant Colonel Crawley at Aldershott. The proceedings will commence at 11 a.m.

The preparations for the Crawley court martial, says the ' Army and Navy Gazette,' are completed on the part of the prosecution, and unless Colonel Crawley should require more time to arrange his defence, it is most probable that the court will assemble at Aldershott abut the 12th of November. The members will comprise General Sir George Wetherall, president ; Major General Lawrenson (inspector of cavalry), Russell Rumley (inspector of infantry,) and Hodges ; Colonel Gambier, Royal Artillery ; Colonel Oakes, 12th Lancers. Lieut-Colonel Jenyns, 13th Hussars ; and Lieut Colonel Sargent, 3rd Buffs. Sir Alfred will be prosecutor, and Colonel Pipon officiating Judge Advocate General.

THE court-martial on Colonel Crawley, says the ' Morning Post' of the 9th November, will commence at the Club-house at Aldershott on the 12th November. The charges against the prisoner, divested of technicalities, are two. Firstly, that he, by undue severity to Sergeant-Major Lilley when under close arrest, was guilty of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman. Secondly, that in an address made by him at the Mhow court-martial, he accused Lieutenant and Adjutant Fitzsimons of having, of his own accord, acted with that undue severity towards Sergeant-Major Lilley, he (Colonel Crawley) well knowing that the accusation was false, inasmuch as he himself had given express orders on the subject to Adjutant Fitzsimons in the presence of many witnesses. It is understood that the inquiry is to be confined strictly to the investigation of these two charges, and that no introduction of antecedent events or motives will be entertained by the court. From the number of witnesses to be examined, it is expected that the proceedings will extend over a ry lengthened period.

The following letter, addressed to the ' Star' of the 9th November by Mr. Coningham, MP., respecting the forthcoming court-martial, speaks for itself :—

" Sir,—Unless Colonel Crawley be tried, which he is not now to be, for the illegal and close arrest of ' three of the witnesses for the paymaster's defence,' resulting in the death of Sergeant-Major Lilley, then the court-martial about to be held at Aldershott will be a mere mockery of justice, a snare, and a delusion. If Colonel Crawley be not the officer held responsible for this offence, then the people of this country, who defray the cost of the trial, have a right to know who is, and to demand that an adequate punishment be inflicted upon him, and that he be treated with at least as much severity as was a young and inexperienced subaltern who in 1859 committed a somewhat similar offence, but with no such tragical consequences to the commissioned officer unjustly incarcerated for 12 hours only, and to whom he had made every atonement in his power.

" On Friday, September 23, 1859, a general court-martial assembled at Cawnpore, when Lieut. T——, 1st Bengal European Light Cavalry, was arraigned upon the following charge of ' Conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having, at Cawnpore, shortly before 12 o'clock on the night of the 18th of August, 1859, entered into an unseemly altercation on the public road with Sergeant-Major Fleury, of the Cawnpore depot, who by Lieutenant T——'s orders was taken a prisoner to the main guard of the 1st Light Cavalry, and there handcuffed and leg-ironed, the leg-irons being removed in about an hour, and the sergeant-major still handcuffed ; then placed in confinement, in one of the regimental cells, and kept there till about 11 o'clock on the morning of the 19th August, he (the sergeant-major) having done nothing whatever to justyfy the indignity to which he was subjected by Lieutenant T——.'

" The court found Lieutenant T. guilty, with the exception of ' haying entered into an unseemly altercation on the public road,' and sentenced him ' to be reprimanded in such a way as the commander-in-chief many direct,' and, on a revision being ordered the court adhered to its original sentence. The finding was approved, but the sentence was not confirmed.

" Remarks.—' The sentence is, in Lord Clyde's opinion, quite inadequate to the very serious offence of which Lieutenant T——has been correctly convicted. It is true that this officer has expressed his deep sorrow for what has occurred, pleading youth and inexperience for his improper conduct, which he allows that he cannot for one instant attend to defend. He also states that on becoming aware of the impropriety of his behaviour, he endeavoured to atone for the outrage he had committed by doing everything in his power to appease the wounded feelings of the aggrieved party, but that his endeavours were unsuccesful.

The Court it may be presumed, had these circumstances under consideration when they awarded punishment but a sentence of simple reprimand is so manifestly insufficient under the mildest view of the case, that the commander-in-chief is unable to sanction it in any way, and declines to order its infliction.

" ' The court having had an opportunity of reconsidering its sentence, has now the responsibility of the result of this trial.

" ' It is by such inadequate proceedings that the reputation of military tribunals is lowered in the eyes of the public, to the prejudice of discipline and the good name of her Majesty's forces.'—I am, sir, yours faithfully,

WILLIAM CONINGHAM.

" P.S. Sir William Mansfield was at the time Chief o the Staff to Lord Clyde."

The report of the select committee on promotion and retirement in the navy is a very cautious and conservative attempt to deal with a most intractable subject. The only material changes that are recommended are slight reductions in the lists of captains, commanders, and lieutenants. As to the last, which is the most important of all, the Duke of Somerset emphatically stated that it would be " very unwise if war broke out with a smaller number than 1000 lieutenants," and this limit is approved by the committee, a discretion being left to the Board of Admiralty to keep up such a supply of cadets and sub-lieutenants as will be sufficient to recruit the lieutenants' list regularly. The only other topic of much interest which the committee have handled is the endless controversy as to whether advancement should depend principally on merit or seniority. In the navy the system " may be described generally as one of selection from the rank of sub-lieutenant to that of captain, and of advancement by seniority from the rank of captain to that of a flag officer." subject, in each case, to a certain qualification of actual service, The French adopt promotion by seniority in the lower grades, and by selection in the upper. It is obvious that a rigid adherence to rotation must damp zeal and deprive energy of its due reward ; it is equally obvious that selection may easily degenerate into the abuses of favouritism and private influence. It is not so easy to see why the Duke of Somerset, who describes with much complacency the method according to which the Admiralty promotes lieutenants to be commanders and commanders to be captains, should so strenuously deprecate the promotion of captains to the flag list in the same manner. Without pretending to rebut or anticipate all the objections that have been or may be raised by naval officers, one cannot but observe that the one which the duke puts forward as conclusive one-sided—not to say inconsistent with experience. That objection is that " would cause so much complaint and create so much ill-will," as though it were intolerable for the dullest and most incapable of sea captains to be passed over in favour of a Nelson, but no hardship to a Nelson to wait for his flag till the former should have had his turn.

A general order from the Horse Guards, signed by Sir J. Y. Scarlett, K.C.B., Adjutan-General, has been received at Chatham, announcing that her Majesty has been pleased to approve a new description of sword-belt, with there rows of gold embroidery, for field marshals, general officers, and generals on the staff, and a similar belt, with two rows of embroidery, for staff officers under the rank of general officers, in lieu of those now prescribed by regulation, which are found not sufficiently strong for service. The Duke of Cambridge directs that all general and staff officers on active employment shall furnish themselves with the new sword belts, according to the pattern deposited at the Horse Guards, and general officers not actively employed will adopt the new pattern as they may require to replace those now in use.

We understand that Sir Hugh Rose has tendered his resignation as Commander-in-Chief in India.

November 5 being an anniversary of the battle of Inkermann, the House-hold troops left the Wellington Barracks and paraded in the courtyard of St. James's-palace, the flags being decorated with laurel, and the bands playing many lively airs and overtures. In the evening the officers dined together to celebrate the victory.

The Duke of Cambridge has consented to preside at a public meeting to be held on the 13th November, for the purpose of considering the propriety of erecting a monument to the memory of the late Lord Clyde.

There is reason to believe the authorities intend to take immediate steps for the prevention and suppression of the system of purchase by contribution in the new regiments on the Indian establishment to which attention was recently directed in this journal. The practice is regarded by the War-office as pernicious and will be discouraged in every possible way by those in power.

The Government are, we understand says the ' United Service Gazette,' making inquiries as to the expense of erecting at every barrack in the United Kingdom a gymnasium for the recreation of the troops

THE ARMY.

CHANGES AND PROMOTIONS IN H. M. ARMY.

WAR-OFFICE, NOVEMBER 6.

2nd Dragoon Guards.—Frank Barrow, gent., to be Corent by purchase, vice Vincent Stuart Robertson, who retires.

3rd Dragoon Guards.—Cornet George Francis Robertson to be Lieutenent by purchase, vice Don, who retires ; Henry Frederick Twynam, gent., to be Cornet by purchase, vice Robertson.

7th Hussars.—Captain Edward P.I. Pallisser, from the 82nd Foot, to be Captain, vice Gore, who exchanges.

Royal Artillery.—The resignation of Assistant-Surgeon Joseph Fletcher Lougheed, which appeared in the Gazette of the 20th of February, 1863, has been cancelled.

Military Train.—Ensign Stephen K. Winkworth has been permitted to retire from the service by the sale of his commission.

9th Regiment of Foot.—The supercession of Lieutenant Francis Russell for being absent without leave, and consequent promotion of Ensign Baskerville, and appointment of Gentleman Cadet A. A. L. F. Levert, in succession, which appeared in the Gazette of the 9th of October, 1863, has been cancelled.

10th Foot.—Jasper Nicholls Anderson, gent to be Ensign without purchase, vice Brookes, transferred to the 89th Foot.

31st Foot.—Lieutenant John James Bailey, from the 29th Foot, to be Paymaster, vice Paymaster, with the hon. rank of Captain, William Edmund Adams, deceased.

56th Foot.—Gent. Cadet Arthur Adolphus L. F. Levert, from the Royal Military College to be Ensign without purchase, vice, Burnett, deceased. Dated October 9, 1863, by the antedate not to carry pay prior to the date of ' Gazette'.

63rd Foot.—Captain Lloyd Henry Thomas; from the 91st Foot, to be Captain, vice Burnett who exchanges.

82nd Foot.—Captain John Gore, from the 7th Hussars, to be Captain vice Pallisser, who exchanges.

87th Foot.—Ensign George Cox to be Adjutant, vice Lieutenant Mackinon, who resigned that appointment.

89th Foot.—Lieutenant Henry Lewis Harvest to be Captain without purchase, vice Robert Selby, deceased ; Lieutenant Simpson Hackett Hobbs to be Captain without purchase, vice Brevet-Major Robert Gibson, who retires upon full-pay ; Ensign Charles William Burton to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Harvest ; Ensign Charl Vernon Hassell to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Hobbs : Ensign William Macland Meacham, from the 4th West India Regiment, to be Ensign, vice Burton Ensign George Daniel Hall Brookes from the 10th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Hassell.

91st Foot.—Captain Stewart Hervey Bruce, from the 63rd Foot, to be Captain, vice Thomas, who exchanges The Christian names of Ensign Voyle are Francis Ranker Cave, and not as previously stated.

102nd Foot.—William Hector M'Cargil, gent., to be Ensign, vice Bryden, transferred to the 101st Foot.

138th Foot.— Lieutenant John Hay Shaw to be Adjutant.

4th West India Regiment.—William Sloane Elderton, gent. to be ensign without purchase, vice Meacham, transferred to the 89, Foot.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Assistant Surgeon Joseph Fletcher Longhead, from the Royal Artillery, to be Staff Assistant-Surgeon.

STAFF

Major and Brevet Colonel Henry Hamilton, C.B, 78th Foot, second, from Assis Adjutant-General, Cork, to be Deputy-Adjutant-General in Ceylon, vice Brevet Colonel H.L Maydwell, Major, on half-pay, Depot Battalion, whose period of service on the Staff has expired.

BREVET.

Captain and Brevet Major Robert Gibson, retired upon full pay, 89th Foot, to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

Captain Henry George Austin Vicars, 18th Foot, to be Major in the army.

The following promotions to take place in succession to General William Lindson Darling, Colonel of the 98th Foot, who died on the 8th of October, 1863 :—

Lieutenant-General William Pattle, C.B., Colonel of the 19th Hussars, to be general.

Major-General Peter Edwards, on a special rate of pay, to have the rank of Lieutenant General.

Major-General William Cartwright, Major, on half-pay, unattached, to have the rank of Lieutenant-General.

Major-General Arthur Gore, on a special rate of pay, to have the rank of Lieutenant General.

Major General David Goodsman, on a special rate of pay, to have the rank of Lieutenant-General.

Major-General Pringle Taylor, Colonel of the 24th Foot, to be Lieutenant-General.

Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel Henry Bates, from half-pay, late 98th foot serving with the temporary rank of Brigadier General at Aldershott, to be Major General.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Charles William Green an half pay unattached to be Colonel.

Captain and Brevet Major Louis H. Hamilton, 87th Foot, to be Lieutenant Colonel.

Captain William H. Fitzgerald, 68th Foot to be Major.

The undermentioned officers having competed the qualifying service with the rank Lieutenant Colonel, to be Colonels under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of 14th October 1858 :—

Lieuteuant Colonels Thomas George Alexander Oakes, 12th Lancers.

Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Home, 55th Foot.

INDIA-OFFICE, NOVEMBER 3.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the undermentioned promotions and alterations of rank among the Officers of her Majesty's Indian Military Forces, and of the Bengal Staff Corps :—

BREVET.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Vyvyan Cox, Royal Artillery (Bengal), to be Colonel Major William Henry Rodes Green C.B., Bombay Staff Corps, to be Lieutenant-Colonel Captain St. John O'Neill muter, Bombay Insaffrict under the mildest view of the case, that the commander-in-chief is unable to sanction it in any way, and declines to order its infliction.

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" ' The court having had an opportunity of reconsidering its sentence, has now the responsibility of the result of this trial.

" ' It is by such inadequate proceedings that the reputation of military tribunals is lowered in the eyes of the public, to the prejudice of discipline and the good name of her Majesty's forces.'—I am, sir, yours faithfully,

WILLIAM CONINGHAM.

" P.S. Sir William Mansfield was at the time Chief o the Staff to Lord Clyde."

Infantry, to be Lieutenant-General R. Blackall, Bengal Infantry, deceased—April 21.

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Majors.

Captain Neil Edmonstone Boileau.—July 5.

Captain Henry Rawlins Drew.—August 24.

To be Captains.

Lieutenant Francis Atherton Dickens.—July 1.

Lieutenant William John Ward—August 23.

BENGAL ARMY.

6th Native Infantry.

Lieutenant William Frederick Shaw to be Captain, vice Jerdan, transferred to Invalid Pension List.—Feb. 26.

GENERAL LIST OF INFANTRY OFFICERS.

Ensign Horace Howell to be Lieutenant, in succession to Gunning, late 14th Native Infantry, deceased.—July 13.

ALTERATIONS OF RANK.

Lieutenant James Agnew M'Neale to take rank from the 26th of February, 1863.

Lieutenant Charles Frederick Thomas to take rank from the 10th of Mach, 1863.

Lieutenant Thomas Nicolls to take rank from the 15th of April, 1863.

Lieutenant Caledon Charles Brownlow to take rank from the 21st of April, 1863.

Lieutenant George Waterhouse to take rank from the 30th of April 1863.

Lieutenant Benjamin Hill Russell to take rank from the 10th of May, 1863.

Lieutenant John Andrias Davidson Gordon to take rank from the 6th of June, 1863.

Lieutenant Douglas Cowslade Hennessey to take rank from the 30th of June, 1863.

Lieutenant Everard Neal Digges La Touche to take rank from the 2nd of July, 1863.

MEDICAL OFFICER.

Surgeon Hugh Martin Macpherson to be Surgeon-Major.—August 18.

The head quarters of the 55th Regiment have embarked on board the hired sailing transport King Arthur, Captain Marshall, for conveyance to Madras in the following strength :—Colonel Reynell Hume, Captains J. R. Hume, F. Twyden, W. H. Rowland and R. F. Dalton ; Lieutenants A. H. Kay, W. M. Frobisher, and W. King ; Ensigns C. B. Betham and Braddon Adjutant O. S. D. Osborne ; Surgeon T. Parr ; Instructor of Musketry Lieutenant T. Dunn ; three officers' wives and four children ; 23 sergeants 8 drummers, 343 rank and file, 43 soldiers' wives and 64 children.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Lieut. P. W. Fendall. Late Indian Navy.

EXTENSION OF LEAVE GRANTED.

Lieut.-Colonel T. A.

Cowper	Bombay Staff Corps	6	mo.
Capt. T. S. Warden...	,, 4th N. I.	6	,,
Capt. G. R. Billamore.	,, Invalids	4	,,
Surg. T. Mackenzie, C. B., Inspector-Genl.	,,	6	,,

ARRIVALS FROM BOMBAY.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	AT.
Nov. 3	Albion	Thompson ...	Liverpool.
5	Mystery		Gravesend.
	Euphrates	Gwyther	Liverpool.

DEPARTURES FOR BOMBAY.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM.
Nov. 3	Colonist.	Gibson	Gravesend.
4	Burmah (s)	...Bates	Clyde.
5	King of Algeria	Curphy	Liverpool.
	Otago	Masterton	Do.
	Vigsburg	Scott.....	Do.
	Duncairn	Finlay	Do.
	Pr. Alexandra.	White	Do.
	Romulus	Lord	Sunderlnd.
6	Tweed.....	Steward	Torbay.
	Amber Witch.	Stiffe	Plymouth.

VESSELS SPOKEN WITH.

Margaret Blair, Bombay to Liverpool, Sept. 28, lat. 1 S., long. 22 W.

Shannon, Bombay to London, Sept. 24, lat. 7 S., long. 16 W.

Sir Charles Napier, Bombay to Liverpool, Sept. 30, lat. 16 N., long. 30 W.

Superb, Liverpool to Bombay, Sept. 24, lat. 7.35 N., long. 23.20 W.

Wasp, Bombay to Liverpool, Sept. 19, lat. 12 S., long. 10 W.

LATEST ADVICES FROM INDIA.

		Received via Marseilles.	Received via Southampton.
CALCUTTA	Oct. 3		
MADRAS	,, 6		
BOMBAY	,, 14	Nov. 5.	Nov. 9.
BURMAH	Sept. 12		
CHINA	,, 24		
CEYLON	Oct. 8		

LOCAL.

FROM a Government notification published elsewhere, it will be seen that all public offices at the Presidency and in the Provinces will be closed for the Christmas Holidays, from Thursday the 24th instant, to Saturday the 2nd proximo, both days inclusive.

PROGRAMME of Music to be played by the Band of H. E. the Governor at the Esplanade this evening :—

MARCH	"Soldaten Lust,".....Hubner.
OVERTURE	"Jubel," .....Lindpaintner.
SELECTION (Op.)	" Love's Triumph.Wallace.
WALTZ	" Passion Flower".....Coote.
SONG	" O Bitt Euch Liebe Vogelein," Gumbert.
QUADRILLE	"The Highlanders," ...Lawrent.
GALOP	" Domino" .....Coote.

HERR WEHLE, AND HERR KLETZER'S FAREWELL CONCERT.

ON Tuesday evening the third Concert of these admirable German musicians took place at the Town Hall. We regret much to say that it was announced as a " Farewell," and cannot but think that had Herr Wehle and Herr Kletzer been induced to prolong their stay amongst us, they would not, as Bombay fills, have had any reason to regret their decision. Such music as that which Herr Wehle and Herr Kletzer have so admirably interpreted at their three Concerts, has been a most unusual and much desired boon to all real lovers of good music here, of whom there will not be one who will hear without regret that the third was to be the last of the delightful entertainments these excellent artists have afforded us. The Programme of Tuesday evening, in addition to some pieces which had been previously performed, and had already established themselves as special favorites, contained compositions by both Herr Wehle and Herr Kletzer, new to the Bombay public, and which, both as to intrinsic merit and perfection of execution, tended only to enhance our appreciation of the talent of the respective authors. In addition to three *morceaux* of his own, Herr Wehle introduced a Nocturne of Chopin's which he executed in a manner to have satisfied the most fastidious disciple of that great and lamented composer ; and two of Mendelssohn's never fresh and delightful " Songs without words."

These were both beautifully played, as only a true lover of the immortal master could play them. The first, the well known " song" in E. major, which in its rapid ceaseless accompaniment demands such perfect equality of finger, was rendered especially charming by the complete justice done to it by Herr Wehle, which made it difficult not to demand an *encore*. The " Italian Fantasia" composed and played by Herr Kletzer, was very delightful, and was loudly and enthusiastically applauded. Herr Kletzer also introduced a new " Bolero" of his own—a most spirited and pleasing composition, and joined Herr Wehle in a Fantasia from " La Favorita," introducing the touching melody " Angiol d'amor," made so familiar to all opera goers at home, by Mario's inimitable singing. The Concert was in all respects a most interesting and successful one, and was listened to with the most profound attention and the keenest enjoyment by the audience, who we are sure, will, one and all, join us in the wish that these talented artists were still to remain long in this country, to continue among us these delightful Concerts, which have been a source of unqualified pleasure to all cultivated musical amateurs. Herr Wehle and Herr Kletzer were loudly recalled at the end of the Concert, and enthusiastically applauded.

WEATHER REPORT.

At 9 hours of the 9th December 1863.

BROACH.—Sultry and calm.
BULSAR.—Partially cloudy.
GOA.—Fair E. light.
KOLAPORE.—Fair, N. W. light.
KURRACHEE.—Cold steady wind.
MADRAS.—Fine N. W. Ther. 79. Bar. 30.
SURAT.—Fair.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

FOUND DROWNED.—An Inquest was held on Tuesday last, at the Apollo Bunder, on view of the body of one Gungia Bhicka, a laborer at oyster rock ; from the evidence it appeared that the deceased was seen last alive at about 7 o'clock in the evening of Monday last, when he had returned home from his work. Soon after he was missed, search was made for him by several persons, but he could not be found on that day. On the following morning the body of the deceased was found floating in the water. VERDICT.—" Found drowned."

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—*9th December.*

(BEFORE H. E. LEEKE, ESQ.)

THEFT.—A Mahomedan, aged about thirty years was placed at the bar, charged with stealing one Copper pot, of the value of four rupees, the property of Mr. R. J. Clutch.

Khoodabux Mahomed Roshay stated, that he was a hamal in the service of Mr. Clutch, who is a

ter an engagement of about two hours the Ironsides crawled slowly out of action, with great commotion visible upon her deck, and was soon followed by the Monitors, some of which were, as was patent to observers with powerful glasses, greatly injured. Since that day up to the present hour none of the Monitors have taken any part in assailing the land batteries, and there are now only five of these sea monsters, instead of the ordinary seven visible from St. Michael's Tower. But the night of the 8th seems to have been thought by the Federals a favourable moment for an attempt to take Fort Sumter by storm. It was believed that the fort was held only by a handful of men; that it was a mass of ruins, up which the assailants could climb without difficulty, and that it would, after the bombardment of the morning, be taken by surprise. But, on the occasion of assault upon Battery Gregg, a storm of shot and shell saluted the launches of the attacking party. Only an insignificant number of Federals landed at the fort, who to the number of rather more than 100 were taken prisoners—among the captured officers being a nephew of General Mead. It is the opinion of the best Confederate engineers that Fort Sumter, as it now stands, strengthened by the copious use of sandbags, can only be taken by assault, and that if the garrison holding it continues, as heretofore, to do its duty, no assault which can be directed against it gives much promise of success Fort Sumter does not appear to be thought essential to the defence of Charleston; but, if I am not mistaken, "the pride of South Carolina is as much engaged in the determination to hold the first building which planted a Secession flag in triumph, as is the pride of Massachusetts engaged in the determination to retake it.

Since the night attack upon Fort Sumter up to the present hour the vigour of the attack has visibly abated. No one for a moment doubts that it will hereafter be resumed, but the indications are that, in addition to being slightly puzzled as to the best method of attack, the Federals are awaiting a fresh supply of heavy guns. There can be no manner of doubt that the wear and tear of rifled guns, fired repeatedly at high elevations, is excessively great. This circumstance, and the consequent value of rifled guns, have occasioned a good deal of regret to be felt in regard to the bursting, upon its first discharge, of one of the large Blakeley guns recently imported from England, and from which great things were expected. A great variety of opinions has been expressed here and in Charleston in reference to the bursting of this gun, but the opinion of Captain Brooke appears to be that a recess which exists in the breech of the gun was intended by Captain Blakeley to act as a gas chamber, instead of being (as was, I understood, the case) filled with gunpowder. It is scarcely credible that a gun of this magnitude and cost should have been permitted to leave England without being subjected to such searching tests as would at any rate have forbidden its bursting on the first discharge. It is not necessary that I should do more than state that idle rumours have extensively circulated in Charleston to the effect that the gun had burst before, and that the cracks had been filled up with putty; but it is to be hoped that the mischance is attributable to some mistake in loading the gun, and that better figures will attend its twin brother, which has not as yet arrived at Charleston. There seems excellent reason still to believe that against iron plating Captain Brooke's large rifled gun has no superior. Only one of these guns has (if I am not mistaken) been as yet employed at Charleston, and, in consequence of a mistake as to its charge, this gun, after a great many very rapid discharges, cracked one of its bands, leaving, however, many of its brothers behind it at Charleston, which will make themselves felt as the siege progresses, and which will be more carefully handled hereafter. Nevertheless, if the siege is to be nothing more nor less than a struggle between cannon, the engineers the chances are that, give them time enough, and the Federals will win. They have quite as much science as the Confederates and far better and illimitable material. The utmost confidence is felt by the Confederates that if it comes to mere fighting "belly to belly"—the style of fighting which General Longstreet is said always to adopt—they have nothing to fear from their opponents.

The influence of such a protracted agony as the siege upon the character of the inhabitants and defenders of the beleaguered city is likely to be strange and worthy of remark. It has been observed that Battery Wagner has exercised a powerful effect in the way of promoting religion among its occupants, who, when relieved (which happened every four or five days), were in the habit of flocking in large numbers to the nearest "camp revival." A friend who has been watching the siege for the last month writes to me, in explanation of this circumstance in the following terms:—"The sharp cracking report of the Monitor guns is *agaçant* (I know no corresponding English expression), even when heard at the distance of four miles; but conceive its effect upon the nerves when it is heard from a distance of only a few hundred yards, and is accompanied by the explosion of a 15-inch shell, containing within it several smaller shells, which come banging and cracking and snapping about your ears, and perhaps tearing in pieces a comrade by your side." It must not be forgotten that this hail of projectiles has frequently been maintained day and night for weeks together, keeping the garrison always on the strain, and promoting an irreliable feverishness, and nervous susceptibility, which can be more readily conceived than described.

In a former letter I mentioned that considerable disappointment had been felt in high quarters here, in regard to the loss by General Beauregard, more than two months ago, of Morris Island. It is nothing less than astonishing that no one should now state the defence, advanced in extenuation of the General by his many friends. It is asserted that General Beauregard would have swept the enemy off Morris Island the day after he landed there if he had had anything like a sufficient force to attempt it. But at the moment he had only 700 men on Morris Island, 1,500 on James Island and in Charleston, and 6,000 on Sullivan's Island. His force had, as is now generally known, been greatly depleted with a view to reinforcing General Johnston—to little purpose, as it subsequently proved. It is by General Beauregard regarded as a signal mercy that the Federals landed on Morris instead of James Island, inasmuch as his force was at the time too small to withstand them on the latter, and inasmuch as (to quote his own words) "Morris Island is not the key to Charleston." But as matters now stand, with a far larger force of Confederates to defend Charleston than there is of Federals to attack it, and with new sand batteries growing up daily on James Island, there is little reason to fear an attack upon this point. I am assured that the new batteries on James and Sullivan's Islands are entirely of sand, even without revetments of wood, which were found to splinter and do mischief at Battery Wagner. The health of the troops is excellent, but they have to be fortified with daily doses of quinine as a sequel to their dress parades. Last year this ceremony was omitted, and there was abundance of intermittent fever. But, in spite of the belief held universally before the war, that it was death to a white man to sleep in summer for a single night upon one of the islands around Charleston harbour, it is found that, given such a prophylactic as quinine, there are few healthier or more agreeable marine residences than the islands in question.

SEPT. 21

I turn with reluctance to the consideration of the momentous drama which is being enacted in the neighbourhood of Chattanooga, and concerning which, notwithstanding the facilities which have always been extended to me, any information to be gained in Richmond is so insufficient and unexact that I have resolved to repair to-morrow to the scene of action, and to judge with my own eyes, it is impossible to deny that the Western campaign of this autumn opened unpromisingly for the Confederates. In the first place, the bloodless surrender by General Frazier and 2,000 Confederates of their post at Cumberland's Gap—and eagle's nest, which a handful of men could have held against the world—is regarded here as so inexplicable that I hesitate to clothe in language the surmises which are indulged in at General Frazier's cost, and must await fuller information before any judgment is formed. Secondly, not at the moment when entire confidence was felt that nothing could drive General Bragg from his impregnable position at Chattanooga, Richmond was electrified by the tidings that General Bragg had withdrawn and allowed General Rosecrans to slip into his nest. Thirdly, surprise and disappointment have been felt that Knoxville and the larger portion of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad have been ceded with so little resistance, and that more use has not been made of a country abounding in strong and defensible positions, and difficult beyond description of access.

But having stated these preliminaries, and admitted their disadvantageous aspect, I must record that unquestionably the finest army numerically in the Confederacy is that which is now commanded by General Bragg, and that there are brigades and divisions now serving under him which are not surpassed by the division of General Hood or by any other section of General Lee's army. I may also now be permitted to state that a muster roll with previously a very formidable aggregate has recently been swelled by the subtraction from General Lee's Army of the finest corps of General Longstreet, who went last week to the West, and has carried the enthusiasm and vigour which his presence always awakens to inspirit the councils of a General who has unquestionably lost much of the confidence which was last autumn reposed in him. But I should not omit to mention that, formidable as is the Army of General Bragg, swollen by the addition of General Longstreet's corps, and animated by the presence of General Longstreet himself, there is abundant reason to think that they are confronting by far the most formidable General whom the war has as yet thrown to the surface upon the Federal side. It is my impression that full justice has not been done either in England or in the Confederate States to the ability of General Rosencrans. Although it may perhaps be true that the Western men who obey Generals Rosencrans and Grant are of finer material than the sweepings of New York and Philadelphia, of which so large a portion of the eastern Federal armies has been composed, it is impossible to be blind to the fact that General Bragg has led into the field some of the best troops which the Confederacy can boast of. The slight and indecisive superiority over their opponents which, during the last 12 months, has been manifested by General Rosencrans' army is, in my opinion, to be set down to the credit of that patient and tenacious commander himself. The presence of mind and firmness with which, after the bloody battle of Murfreesborough, he massed his artillery and protected his troops demoralized by and shrinking before the fire and *élan* of Breckinridge's Kentuckians, indicate the very highest qualities of a General. To his indomitable firmness in retaining possession of the ground must be attributed the retreat to which General Bragg was the next day driven. Again, the ability and resource which he displayed this summer in maintaining his position in front of General Bragg, although greatly weakened by the loss of reinforcements which he had sent to Grant, and in spite of the falling water of the Tennessee River, falsified the anticipations of the wisest heads in the Confederate States, and are deserving of the highest commendation. There never has been a moment when the widely-spread rear of General Rosecrans' armies has not been far more vigilantly guarded and less accessible to attack than that of the Federal armies in Virginia. It is believed that the attack upon Vicksburg along the vulnerable heel of the Big Black River was directed by the acuteness of none other than General Rosencrans. Lastly, the dexterity with which he has manœuvred and elbowed Generals Bragg and Buckner out of Chattanooga and Knoxville without losing a life, the skill with which he has carried his armies across such a stream as the Tennessee River, and in such a country, and has all the time kept his rear open, have combined to inspire, in the minds of all those who look sagaciously on, a degree of respect for General Rosencrans which has during this war been elicited by no other man except General Lee.

It will then be believed that, great as has been the confidence reposed in the numbers and *morals* of General Bragg's army, there has been no inconsiderable relief experienced here by the arrival this day of the following telegram:—

"Chicamauga River, Sept. 20.

"After two days' hard fighting we have driven the enemy, after a desperate resistance from several strong positions, and now hold the field; but he still confronts us. The losses are heavy on both sides, especially so in our officers. We have taken over 20 pieces of artillery and some 2,500 prisoners. "BRAXTON BRAGG."

Into speculations and surmises about this battle in view of the fact that I hope to collect accurate details in regard to it upon the spot where it was fought, I shall not now attempt to enter. But although, thus far, the engagement in question cannot but rank with other undecisive Eylaus and Asperns which have been fought in the West, it is evident that General Bragg's army is fully able to hold its own, and it is questionable whether the Federals can afford to fight only a second Murfreesborough. There is excellent reason to think that the actions of the 19th and 20th were fought before all General Longstreet's troops could have joined General Bragg, in confirmation of which belief I may mention that I am about to travel to the West to-morrow, in company with several of General Longstreet's staff. But, in the eyes of all thoughtful observers, it is becoming more and more apparent that, so far as concerns soldiers in the field, the two sections are fighting more on a numerical equality than at any previous stage of the war. It is at such a moment as this that, if rumour speak true, it has seemed good to the war junto in Washington to dismiss a large portion of General Grant's victorious army into the wilds of Texas, there to combat two antagonists more inexorable than the Confederates—climate and distance. It is difficult to resist the inference that such a step is timed with a view not so much of strategy against the Confederates as of future menace against France in Mexico. If so, there is good reason to think that, blind to all previous warnings of this struggle, the Federals are again committing at the end of the third year of war the same mistake which they committed at its commencement, and are despising the enemy with whom they are actually engaged. It will require some more level battles in the West, and some more engagements in Virginia,—and such an engagement is at this moment menacing General Lee under circumstances far more favourable to him than those under which the Battle of Chancellorsville was fought,—to convince the Federals that they are as far from the attainment of their purpose as they were in April, 1861, and that they may ineffinitely increase the volume of the vast ocean of blood which has already been spilt without advancing the question which has been so long and bloodily debated one step nearer to its solution.

SEPT. 22.

The preparations which are necessary for a trip to Central Africa are scarcely more elaborate than those which precede such an excursion as I am about to undertake to East Tennessee. It was my belief yesterday that, after much labour, they were happily concluded, and that I should be enabled to start this morning; but yesterday my grey horse, left standing for a moment in the street, was stolen, and my departure delayed until fresh arrangements can be made. The incident is only worthy of mention as indicating the snares and difficulties through which the Confederate States are passing as they slowly win their way to independence. Horse thieves, burglars, and occasionally garroters, have always swarm in the streets of Richmond, but the gay atmosphere is corrupted by the presence of the hosts of money-grabbing Hebrews and blockade runners, who reck nothing of Federal or Confederate rights, and are the great debasers of Confederate currency and the elevators of gold. It requires the heart of a nation and its leaders to be eminently sound to withstand the pernicious influence of such a hunger and thirst after money as at present pervades, not only Yankeedom, but also so large a portion of this community.

But much as the mania for speculation is to be regretted, it has not as yet eaten up public virtue in the Confederacy. A stranger to the streets of Richmond would this morning be astonished could he perceive the deep-seated heartiness and earnestness of the joy with which the fast-coming telegrams from General Bragg's army, each bringing greater assurance of victory, are read and commented on by the throngs of passers-by. The public heart was far from being satisfied with the telegrams which I mentioned in my letter of yesterday, but it requires nothing to be added to the telegram of to-day, which is in these words:—

"Ten Miles south of Chattanooga, Sept. 21.

"The enemy retreated on Chattanooga last night, leaving his dead and wounded in our hands. His loss is very large in men, artillery, small arms, and colours. Ours is heavy, but not yet ascertained. The victory is complete, and our cavalry is pursuing. With the blessing of God our troops have accomplished great results against largely superior numbers. We have to mourn the loss of many gallant men and officers. Brigadiers-General Preston-Smith, Helm, and Deshler are killed; Major-General Hood and Brigadiers-General Adams, Gregg, and Brown wounded. "BRAXTON BRAGG."

Other telegrams have followed indicating an amount of demoralization in the Federal forces which makes it doubtful whether General Rosecrans can hold his own at Chattanooga; and if he is driven from Chattanooga, who can say how far he may not be forced back?

Already there is a confident conviction in this city that the strong aggressive attitude which the forces of General Meade have lately worn in Virginia will suffer immediate abatement and diminution. Nothing has been more marked throughout this war than the sympathy on both sides between the armies fighting in the East and the West. The policy of the Federals at this moment should evidently be aggressive. I may be mistaken, but the indications are that upon this attitude of aggression they will not, after the battle of Chattanooga, venture to embark. It will be my endeavour to put your readers hereafter in possession of fuller particulars in regard to the great Western campaign of this autumn, which would otherwise be little likely ever to come to their knowledge. But it is not premature to say that there is a widespread apprehension here that the victories of the 19th and 20th have, among many other valuable lives, deprived the Confederacy of one General whose place it will be almost as hard to fill as the place of "Stonewall" Jackson. It will be remembered that at Gettysburg the services of General Hood were at an early period lost to General Lee. General Hood suffered greatly from a painful wound which broke both bones of his left arm, and I was shocked recently to observe how much he had been reduced by his wound. But when the order to his division to go to the West arrived, nothing could withstand his impatience to accompany them, and with wounds only half healed, and against the advice of his friends, he hurried out in company with General Longstreet. Tidings have been received that in the battle of Chattanooga one of his legs was carried off by a cannon shot, and it is impossible to hope that in his weakened condition he can recover from such a wound." There have been men by dozens in the war who have on both sides attracted more of the public attention, but it is certain that no braver, no more modest, no more faithful and self sacrificing soldier than General Hood,

Business Announcements.

BEST FRENCH KID GLOVES.
(Just received)
J. & W. WATSON & Co.

ANDERSON & Co.,
English Boot and Shoe Manufacturers,
No. 4, MEDOW STREET,
OPPOSITE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER.

F. BORSINI begs to inform his numerous customers and the public, in general, that he has received by last Overland Mail a splendid stock of Paris and London jewellery, of last fashion, also watches all well selected and moderate price, a good opportunity for approaching holidays.
38, Medow Street, Bombay, 7th December 1863.

THE RED BOOT MART, established, 1845.—The undersigned has just received a very extensive supply of Boots, Shoes, and solid Leather Portmanteaux.
N. B.—Constituents at Out-stations are respectfully requested to send a fitting boot or shoe of the size required, other wise self-measurements will be at the risk of the sender.
R. P. regrets that, in consequence of so many gentlemen failing to remit the amount (after they have received the goods) according to promise, he cannot execute any order unless accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment.
Less 10 per cent. allowed for cash.
RICHARD PARTRIDGE.

FLETCHER AND MITCHELL beg to announce their new arrivals of
Cast Iron, Wrought Iron and Lead Pipes.
Galvanised Corrugated Iron with Rivets and Washers.
Weighing Machines, Beams and Scales.
Fire Engine by Shand and Mason, also spare Leather Hose.
Fire Plugs, Stop Cocks, &c.
Portable Steam Engines, Force and Lift Pumps.
"Howards" Patent Ploughs.
Engineers' and Contractors' Tools.
Bar, Plate and Sheet Iron.
FLETCHER AND MITCHELL,
Metal Mart, Boree Bunder.

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.
MRS. LAKE,
No. 7, BYCULLA ROAD, BOMBAY.
JUST RECEIVED, and now on view, the following, NEW AND FASHIONABLE GOOD viz.:—
Kid Gloves, very superior.
Ladies' Black and White Kid Gloves.
Gentlemen's White Kid Gloves.
Rich Moire Antiques.
Colored Glace and Check Silks.
Black and White Glace Silks.
Fancy Silk Robes.
Pink, Blue, White and Black Satin.
White, Black, Blue and Pink Tulle.
Areophane Crape, "in all colors."
Colored Muslin Dresses.
Silk Grenadine Dresses.
Black Barge and Mohair.
Black Silk Grenadine.
Riding Belts for Ladies.
White Flowers.
Fine and Coarse Book Muslins.
Plain White Grenadine.
Plain and Striped Black Muslins.
Half Mourning Muslins.
Black and Colored Cloth for Ladies.
Colored French Lawns.
Pink, Blue, White and Maize Tarlaton.
Black Silk Velvet.
ALSO,
Daily expected, a large and choice assortment of Millinery &c., per *City of Carlisle* and Overland.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.
NEW MILLINERY JUST ARRIVED.
MESSRS. BANAJEE MERWANJEE & Co.,
(Next door to Henderson & Co.)
RESPECTFULLY beg to call attention to their fresh and varied stock of new and fashionable MILLINERY, just to hand per Overland Mail, consisting chiefly of—
Ladies and Children's Hats and Bonnets of the best quality
Embroidered Grenadine and Spanish Lace Shawls.
Victoria Skeletons, and Shawl Improvers.
Colored and White Organdi Muslin Robes.
Alexandra Coronets, and Back Bows.
Tortise Shell Back Combs of the latest style.
Fancy Hair Nets.
Fancy Black Silk Parasols.
Black and White Glace Silk.
Flowered French Gauze, for Ball Dresses.
White and assorted Colored Kid Gloves.
White, Black and assorted Colored Silk Gloves.
Flower Wreaths, with Bouquet, to match.
Assorted Colored Rose Buds.
Fancy-worked Book Marks.
White and Colored Grenadine Bournouse Mantles.
Boots, Shoes, and Slippers, of all sizes.
Babies Embroidered White and Drab Cashmere Cloaks and Hoods, to match, Air Tight Japan Tin Boxes, and other Goods too numerous to mention. An early inspection of which is solicited.

JACOB AND COMPANY.
CIVIL, Military, and Outfitting establishment, Bombay, have always on hand a large assortment of Black, Blue and Scarlet West of England Cloths.
Black, Blue, and Oxford Mixed Beaskins and Venetians,
A variety of Fancy Cassimeres, Scotch Tweeds, Heather mixtures and Fancy Doeskins, for Suits.
Drab, Brown, and Oxford mixed Corded Angolas, admirably suited for Riding Trowsers.
Black and colored Silk Alpacas.
White Fancy Quiltings for Vests.
Best English Longcloth Shirts and Linen Collars.
Fancy Satin, Silk and Lace Neck Ties, and Scarfs.
Black Silk Hats, from the best manufacturers.
Ellwood's Patent Ventilating Felt Helmets, and every other description of Hats, at present in vogue in London, suited for all purposes, lately arrived.
Angolas, Gauze, and Thread Under-Shirts.
Brown and White Thread and Angola Socks.
Gentlemen's Braces and Belts.
Trunks, Portmanteaus, Carpet Bags, Railway Wrappers, Fancy Soaps and Perfumery.
Eureka Shirts, Ellwood's Air Chamber Helmets and Felt Hats.
Double Barrelled Pistols, Guns and Revolvers.
A good supply of Ready made Coats, Vests, and Trowsers, of every description, and Flannel Shirts, always on hand.
Cashmere, Nemegerry, and Cabul Shawls, Scarfs, Coats, and Dressing Gowns.
Bombay and Malabar-work and Persian Carpets.
A large assortment of China Shawls, Work Boxes, Fans, and Curiosities.
A small assortment of real Meerschaum Pipes.
Water-can, foot-tub and hip baths.
Patterns and Instructions for measurement sent Post Free.
N. B.—The Tailoring Department is under the superintendence of a thoroughly competent European Cutter, and Gentlemen may rest assured that all orders will be executed in a proper manner.
Ladies and Gentlemen proceeding to England will find the above cheaper than any other House can supply them.
Orders from Out-stations should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

LONDON HOUSE.
WATCH, CLOCK, AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS AND ENGRAVERS.
THORNHILL, BROTHERS & Co., beg to draw the attention of their patrons and the public in general, to their new stock of JEWELLERY, WATCHES, &c.
T. B. & Co., have received per Mr. A. C. THORNHILL the newest pattern Gold Bracelets, set with Diamonds, Rubies and Emeralds, Gold Brooches, set with Diamonds, Rubies and Emeralds, Necklets, Studs, Sleeve Links, Collar Studs, Earrings, Gold and set Solitaires, Alberts and Neck Chains, Lockets, Keys, Vinegarettes, Match Boxes, Gold and Coral Charms, Swivels, Hooks, Wedding and Guard Rings Pencil Cases, Scarf Pins, Mourning Rings, Ball-headed Silver Egg Frames, Christening Mugs, Mug, Knife, Fork, and Spoon, in Morocco case, Regatta and Rifle Match Cups, Thimbles, Butter Knives, Silver Alberts and Neck Chains, Nickle Silver Cruet Stands and Breakfast cases.

WATCHES.

Best made Gold Hunting Watches, by Thornhill Brothers, warranted for two years	Rs.	225
Do. Do. Do. second class	,,	200
Best made Silver Hunting Watches, by Thornhill Brothers, warranted for two years	,,	90
Do. Do. Do. second class	,,	75
Gold Hunting Watches, by John Jones, 338 Strand, London	,,	185
Do. Do. Do. second class	,,	175
Silver Hunting Watches, by John Jones	,,	80
Do. Do. Do. second class	,,	65
Best made Gold Hunting Lever Watches, by Benoit, warranted	,,	85
Do. Do. Do. second class	,,	75
Best made Silver Hunting Lever by Benoit	,,	40
Do. Do. Do. second class	,,	35
Best made Gold Levers, by Petee	,,	60
Do. Do. Do. second class	,,	55
Best made Silver Watches, by Peteck	,,	35
Do. Do. Do. second class	,,	30
Geneva Watches, Gold and Silver, by other makers from	Rs.	15 to 30
Railway Time Keepers.		
Ladies' Gold, Silver, and Gilt Waist Buckles.		
Large assortment of Palinquin Carriage Clocks, from	Rs.	30 to 60
Round Tent Clocks, to go in any position, 3½ inch in diameter	,,	25
Ladies and Gentleman's Dressing Cases.		
Gentleman's Canteens, with Goblet, Knife, Fork and Spoon, complete.		
Musical Cigar-holders, a very pretty article.		
Opera Glasses, Spectacles, Eye-Glasses, Meerschaum, and Brier Wood Pipes, Tobacco Pouches, Perpetual Calenders, Paper Weights, Silver Salt and Mustard Pots, Spoons, &c. &c. Ladies' Companions in mother-o'pearl from Rs. 10 to 25.		
Ivory Pencil Cases, Ivory Knives attached, Purses, Ladies Combs for Balls, Snuff Boxes, Babies' Whistles with Coral handles, Small Musical Boxes playing two tunes for the pocket, Perpetual Inkstands patented only six months, Paper Machie goods in great variety.		
American Flycatchers.		
Clocks of every descriptions from Rs. 10 to Rs. 500. Musical Boxes of the very best make with Drums and Bells, selected by Mr. A. C. THORNHILL when in Geneva.		

FREEMASONRY.

Knight Templar Suits	Rs.	30
Royal Arch do.	,,	30
Master Masons' Aprons	,,	15
Do. ,, Sash	,,	15
Rose Croix Jewels	,,	10
German Silver Kt. T. Star in case	,,	20
Kt. T. Patee Cross	,,	10
Royal Arch Border Locket Jewels	,,	30
Kt. of Malta Cross white Enamel	,,	15
Pearl Mark Jewels Silver Hangings and case	,,	14
Ribbon from 1¼ to 2¼ inches, Skins, Rosettes, Tassels, &c		

Terms—Cash.
Bombay, Established, 1851.

COMPETITION.
Mr. A. C. THORNHILL begs to inform the Public in general, that he has made arrangements with his Brothers in London to make Watches for the Bombay market (only), which enables him to sell their first-class Silver Watches, (Priced Rs. 90) for Rs. 75. Second-class proportionally reduced, warranted the best made Watches imported into this country and specially made for the climate.

CONDITION OF SALE.
To be exchanged within twelve months if the performance be not good, or to be kept in repair for that time, without charge, saving accidents or dirt.

Banks.

BANK OF INDIA.
Capital Sixty Lacs of Rupees in 40,000 Shares of Rs. 150 each.
HEAD OFFICE BOMBAY.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Hon'ble ARTHUR J. LEWIS, Advocate General, Chairman.
WILLIAM COOPER, Esq., (Messrs. Fulcher, Cooper & Co.)
H. FORMAN, Esq., (Messrs. Leckie & Co.)
MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE BHOWNUGGUR, sq.
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EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants Drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates:—

At 6 months' sight	2s.	1d.	per Rupees.	
4 do.	2s.	1d.	do.	
3 do.	2s.	1d.	do.	
2 do.	2s.	1d.	do.	
1 do.	2s.	0½d.	do.	
On demand	2s.	0¾d.	do.	

DEPOSITS.
Interest will be allowed as follows:—

On Current Accounts	2	per cent.
Deposits for 3 months certain	3	,,
,, 6 ,, ,,	5	,,
,, 12 ,, ,,	6	,,

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.
The Bank furnishes Cheque and Pass Books, and it is particularly requested that Constituents will refrain from making entries in their Pass Books, and from drawing Cheques on any but the forms supplied.
Cheques on which any alterations or erasures have been made cannot be paid.
The Bank collects Bills, Cheques, &c. payable in Bombay but, in case of dishonoured Bills, does not take the Notarial step unless instructed.
All Accounts balanced half-yearly, viz., on 30th June and 31st December.
ADVANCES.
The Bank grants loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.
COMMISSION.
On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares ¼ per cent.
Government or other Securities received for safe custody, and Interest or Dividends thereon drawn free of charge.
On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent.
Orders and Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."
Office hours..... 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays..... 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.
R. D. PEEBLES, Manager.
Bombay, 9th December 1863.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
Paid-up Capital—£644,000.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
London Bankers, { The Bank of England. / The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies.
Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, and Shanghai.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.
THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz:—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at	2s.	1½d.	per Rupee.
4 Do. at	2s.	1½d.	,,
3 Do. at	2s.	1½d.	,,
2 Do. at	2s.	1d.	,,
1 Do. at	2s.	0½d.	,,
On Demand (Head Office) at	2s.	0½d.	,,

DEPOSITS.
Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—
Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 ,,
Do. 12 do. 6 ,,
No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,0.0, unless by special arrangement.
REMITTANCE.
The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.
All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."
When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.
COMMISSION.
On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ per cent.
The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.
On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.
On delivering up Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.
Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.
ANTHONY MORRISON,
Bombay, 16th November 1863. Agent.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL AND RESERVE FUND, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVE FUND.—£192,656 17s. 8d. (Rs. 19,26,588 13as. 4p.)
Head Office .....LONDON. | Branch Office ...EDINBURGH.
BRANCHES IN INDIA—CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE AND KURRACHEE.—BRANCHES IN CHINA—SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG, AND BRANCH IN NEW SOUTH WALES—SYDNEY.

THE BOMBAY MANAGER grants drafts on London, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.
The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	1½d.	per Rupee.
,, 4 do.	2s.	1½d.	do.
,, 3 do.	2s.	1½d.	do.
,, 2 do.	2s.	1d.	do.
,, 1 do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.
,, On demand	2s.	0¾d.	do.
Circular Notes	2s.	0¾d.	do.

INTEREST ALLOWED.
1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.
2. On fixed deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.
Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.
The notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.
Interest is credited to Deposit accounts yearly
No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.
The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of other Societies and the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being subject to modified conditions.
The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.
Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited.
COMMISSION.
The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Sharesin Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.
On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other stock, ¼ per cent.
REMITTANCE.
The Bank realises Drafts or Hoondees payable in the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London.
To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent, if to a lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.
Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay,*" and to make all orders or Hoondees payable to him.
RICHARD BARNES, Manager.
Bombay, 16th November 1863.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.
Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XLX. of 1857.
CAPITAL SIXTY LAKHS OF RUPEES IN 30,000 SHARES OF RS. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.
Board of Directors.
ANDREW GRANT, Esq., Chairman.
T. P. GRAY, Esq.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq.
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.
BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE OAMA, Esq.
KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.
Auditors.
RICHARD LATHAM, Esq.; JAMES BEVIS, Esq.
London Bankers.
THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.
EXCHANGE.
Drafts on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 1½d. per Rupee.
,, 4 do. 2s 1½d. do.
,, 3 do. 2s 1½d. do.
,, 2 do. 2s. 1d. do.
,, 1 do. 2s. 0¾d. do.
,, on demand 2s. 0¾d. do.
Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.
The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad and Surat.
LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.
The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondees, and grants loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.
CASH CREDITS.
Cash Credits, limited in each case to Rs. 20,000 granted for one year certain on the security of the borrower, and two approved personal sureties.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Subject to one month's notice 2 per cent. per annum.
Do. three do. 4 do. do.
Do. six do. 5 do. do.
Do. twelve do. 6 do. do.
J. GORDON, Manager.
Bombay, 3rd December 1863.

Banks.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
CAPITAL, ONE MILLION, STERLING.
PAID UP CAPITAL SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND.
RESERVE ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND.
OFFICES IN INDIA.
Calcutta. Surat.
Madras. Ahmedabad.
Sholapore. Indore.
INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.
On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. ,, 6 ,, ,, 5 ,, ,,
Do. ,, 12 ,, ,, 6 ,, ,,
EXCHANGE.
Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 1 d. per Rupee.
Do. at 4 do. 2s. 0¾d. do.
Do. at 3 do. 2s. 0¾d. do.
Do. at 2 do. 2s. 0¾d. do.
Do. at 1 do. 2s. 0¾d. do.
Do. on Demand do. 2s. 0¾d. do.
Scotland and Ireland. do. 2s. 0¼d. do.
Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand
COMMISSION.
On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.
The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereof being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills also without char